PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,041—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 5, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
B.L.ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	9th July.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.L.PENINSULAR	5987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4361	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.L.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4361	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.L.ROME	5845	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
* GANGES	4232	T. F. Creery	10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.L.INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4361	J. F. Jephson	25th "
B.L.ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	8,820	1st Aug., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,378	7th July.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,763	12th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the S.. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA		2,709	21st July 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 30, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE .....20th July 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 600	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 9th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1897

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain G. Shimadzu, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 8th July.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 28th June, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,693 tons, on the 6th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 8th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Hunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "MERKARA" 3,099 tons, on or about 4th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubenge	3rd September

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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It is hardly possible to overestimate the value and importance of carefully compiled statistics of the Rainfall. The Farmer and Commercial Financier are deeply interested in the results of a probable dry or wet season influencing the various crops.

5 inch Funnel with bottle in Japanned Tin Cylinder, and graduated Glass Measure.

Rs. 10 each.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.

invite attention to their

FINE STOCK OF SELECTED WINES AND SPIRITS.

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From SANDERSON & Co.

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CHAMPAGESS
GIESLER HEIDSIECK'S, &c.

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QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

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In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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ALWAYS READY.

DRYING BOTTLES.

1 Quart Rs. 2 each.
2 Quarts " 3 "
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These Bottles are warranted to preserve free from DAMP, INSECTS, or any climatic injury. All Goods of a perishable nature such as GLOVES, CUTLERY, FEATHERS, CHOCOLATE, FOODS, & VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds, and everything, which is subject to injury from Damp.

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PALATABLE, EXHILARATING, SUSTAINING.

Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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ERYTHROXYLON COCA.

It reproduces all the well-known effects of the Drug, and gives remarkable results in all cases where a gentle restorative tonic is needed.

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HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

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Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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JUST ARRIVED PARAGON FRAMES

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A SPECIALITY.

LADIES' PURE SILK .....From Rs. 9 8
GENT'S Do. Do. ..... " " 10 8
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LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
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By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

BAHADUR CIGARS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice that the AGENCY of Messrs. ALEXANDER FERGUSON and Co., Ld., Glasgow, has been TRANSFERRED from Messrs. TURNER MORRISON and Co., to us, and we shall be glad to execute all orders for Messrs. ALEXANDER FERGUSON and Co.'s well known "P. and O." and "SPECIAL CREAM" Whiskies

W. & A. GRAHAM AND CO.,
Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between CECIL GRAY and CURSUNDAS LUKHMIDAS has been DISSOLVED from 1st July, 1897, by mutual consent.
The Firm of GRAY and Co. has ceased to exist from 1st July, 1897. Any amount due from or to the said late Firm will be paid or received by CURSUNDAS LUKHMIDAS.

CECIL GRAY,
CURSONDAS LUCKMIDAS.
Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 3rd July, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business of FREIGHT BROKERAGE will henceforth be carried on by the Undersigned.

CURSONDAS LUCKMIDAS & CO.,
Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMA TEAK FOR WORKS IN THE BARODA CITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the BURMA TEAK required for one year for works to be carried on under the Baroda City Executive Engineer, and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M., of the 15th instant, when they will be opened.
Each Tender is to be accompanied with Rs. 1,000 British earnest money without which it will not be considered.
Specifications and conditions of Contract may be seen in the office of the undersigned, or will be forwarded on application. Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for the Supply of Teak for the Baroda Division."
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— SPECIALISTS, OUTFITTERS.
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

DESHERGUR (BENGAL) STEAM COAL.

WHEREAS it has been brought to our notice that COAL, said to be Deshergur Coal is being offered FOR SALE in Bombay, the Public are hereby informed that GENUINE DESHERGUR COAL can only be obtained from the "BENGAL COAL CO., LIMITED, CALCUTTA," and from the "EQUITABLE COAL CO., LIMITED, CALCUTTA," for whom the Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in BOMBAY.
The Public are warned AGAINST PURCHASING COAL represented to be Deshergur, excepting direct from either of the above-named Companies, or through their Agents in Bombay, or unless accompanied by Colliery Pit Certificates.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
The Equitable Coal Co., Ld.
For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director,
Agents, the Bengal Coal Co., Ld.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	46

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
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"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
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HAVANNA CIGARS,
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51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming Residence and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Healthy, Refined and Comfortable Home. Highest references given and required. Apply, Principal, "Cambridge," Cambridge Road, Kilburn, London, N.W. Advertising Dept. The Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 204 of 1893.
Mahomed Sidik Hajee Abd Rehman.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hasum Hajee Abdulla and others .....Defendants.
and
Suit No. 349 of 1894.
Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Sattar and others...Plaintiff.
vs.
Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hasum Hajee Abdulla and others .....Defendants.

Whereas by a decree made in the above suits bearing date the 18th day of July, 1895, Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Sattar was directed to pay to Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla, Receivers, the sum of Rs. 55,180-10-8, and in default of such payment the properties mentioned in the Schedule C to the said decree were directed to be sold by the said Receivers and whereas default having been made the following immoveable property being one of the properties mentioned in the said Schedule C, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, at their Rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of July, 1897, at the hour of 4 p.m.

PARTICULARS.

All that dwelling house situate in Pollock Street in the City of Calcutta numbered (20) containing by estimation about eleven Cottahs and bounded on the North by the property of Munshee Bahadurally, on the South by a lane, on the East partly by the said Pollock Street, and partly by the property of Mr. John Shearman, and on the West by the property of Mr. James Robertson.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application could be made to the said Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayan, Attorneys for the said Receivers, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, next to Messrs. C. Marcks and Co., valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture plated, glass and crockery ware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Persian and Brussels carpets, Ditmars' table lamps, &c., the property of Mrs. WALDT.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 pair very handsome grey Arab horses, 6 years, 14-3, believed sound, both go in single and double harness.
1 pair very handsome grey Arab horses, 8 years, 14-1, believed sound, both go in single and double harness.
1 English-built landau, very little used, with rubber tyres and patent hood, suitable for a pair or pair.
1 Victoria American brake to drive four-in-hand.
1 American mail-coach.
1 four-seated open carriage.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 5th July, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
Surplus office furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, cupboards, presses, shelves glass-door book cases, sample table, &c.
Also household furniture, consisting of almyra, bentwood chairs, teapoy, screen, dining and writing table, cradle, sofas, &c.
6 cases each 80lbs. Pekoe Souchong Tea.
2 " " 80lbs. " " "
1 " " 9slbs. " " "
12 " " 50lbs. " " "
On account and at the risk of Mr. James Pearse.—
18 jars Japan soy sauce.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodin ex Stoinefels—
17-79—12-9—1 case 16 pieces fancy velvet.
77-71—1260—1 case 14 pieces fancy velvet.
By order of the Administrator-General the stock-in-trade of the late Abdoolally Esmailjee, consisting of tins of varnish, kegs of paint, packets of colour, buckets, brushes, screws, locks, door handles, pulleys, hinges, padlocks, scales, cupboards, chairs, &c.
The effects of the late Damoder Nana Ketkar, consisting of gold rings, jewels and beads, copper and brass pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
1 second-hand tricycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 3148 CASES HYSON GREEN TEA.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Raphael and Co., on account and at the risk of Hurjivandas Mohandas, the following 3148 cases of Hyson Green Tea:—
A—4—28—69 cases.
U C—18—47 cases.
J O Y—10—19—407 cases.
R S R—66—70 & 73—71—543 cases.
S M H A—1—9—43 cases.
R S R—41—46—429 cases.
K S R—36—49—524 cases.
K K K—3—4—32 cases.
U—1—5—121 cases.
C—2—6—103 cases.
X X—8—10—108 cases.
K K K—5—8—35 cases.
A P E X—41—42—40 cases.
K K K—55—58—40 cases.
A P E X—7—11—40 cases.
A P E X—15—17—40 cases.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES AND SCHOLARS.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th and 8th inst., at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, a valuable Library, consisting of standard books on English literature, English history, logic, moral and mental philosophy, political economy, biography, European history, English poets, annotated Latin and Greek Classical authors, Works of Shakespeare, Standard Dictionaries, Encyclopedia, concordances and other works of reference, including the last editions of the Encyclopædia, 10 vols., Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 volumes, Chamber's Encyclopædia, 10 vols., Encyclopædic Dictionary of the English language, 7 vols., Balfour's Encyclopædia of India, 3 vols., the new Aldine edition of the Poets, Historical Works of Ranke, Alison, Gibbon, Grote, Lecky, Macaulay, Froude, Buckle, Freeman, Campbell, Mommssen, Philosophical Works of Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Hume, Locke, T. H. Green, Kant, Hegel, &c., also the Histories of English Literature by Morley Shaw, Craik, Arnold, Chambers, Saintsbury, Gorse, Brooke, Ward, &c., Histories of Philosophy by Erdmann, Stockel, Schevegler, etc., the property of R. P. KARKARIA, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

SALE OF BOOKS ON CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a valuable collection of books on civil and mechanical Engineering, also a dummy level, etc., the property of the late JAGONNATH SADASHEWJEE, Esq., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Baroda Water Works.
Catalogues will be published and the books are on view.
The property of other Gentlemen—
Excellently bound novels of Mark Twain and Lord Beaconsfield, also novels of Charlotte Bronte, Sir Walter Scott, 2 levels and 2 theodolites with stands, a collection of Latin books fully annotated by known authors useful for school and college students, a collection of law books, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th July, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. J. C. Stewart and Co, Tailors' Shop, consisting of piece-goods, clothes, cupboards, &c.
By order of O. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re John Coutts Stewart, an Insolvent, lately a tailor and outfitter trading as Messrs. J. C. Stewart and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 o.m., at the Colaba Causeway, Tailors' Shop, consisting of cut pieces of tweed, flannel, serge, khakee, Bedford cheek, fancy coatings, venetian, angola, cri koting, shikar, and other cloth, ready-made coats, trousers, suits, collars, neckties, buttons, glass-door cupboards, chairs, writing desk, counter, &c.
Property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 5th July, 1897.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as approved in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAZAGON.

By order of the mortgagee, Bai Kookibai, widow of Kurshedji Bomonji Cama, under the power of sale reserved to her by an Indenture of mortgage of the 24th day of September, 1894, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by public Auction, on account and at the risk of Cowasjee Rustomjee Darukhanawalla, the mortgagor, the undermentioned property at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1897.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, mortgagee's solicitors, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.

PARTICULARS.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring 173 3-5 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon, situate at and on the south side of Moojawar Pakhadi Fourth Row, otherwise known as Nawab Tank Row at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dastoor, on or towards the West by the land hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the property of Nawrojee Cooper and on or towards the North by the Road aforesaid, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. A 380, 381, new No. 11,649, 11,650, old Survey No. 449,450, new Survey No. 3,388 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 6,871 to 72 and street No. 13 (1), 15, 17.
AND SECONDLY.—All that piece of land admeasuring 196 5 3 square yards or thereabouts, situate at and on the South side of the said Moojawar Pakhady Fourth Row, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. A 380-381, new No. 11649-11650 old Survey No. 449-450, and new Survey No. 3388 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. (5)-1-72 and Street No. 13 (1) 15-17, and which said premises are bounded on or towards the North by the said Road, on or towards the South by the property of the said Nowrojl Cooper, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore first described, and on or towards the West by the property of the said Nowrojl Cooper, and which said premises first and secondly described are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and his tenants.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT 13 CAMATIPOORA STREET. RE-SHETTYBA.

By order of the mortgagee Gangaram Saiboo and on account and risk of mortgagor Shettyba Enkutty, under the power of sale reserved to him by an indenture of mortgage, dated 10th day of March 1894, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 10th July, at 4 p.m., the following property:—

PARTICULARS.

All those three pieces or parcels of Government land or ground containing by admeasurements 259 4-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 4,382 and 4,383; and old survey No. 153 New No. 16,694, old survey No. none and New Survey Nos. 3-6,553 and 1 2 3 4 6555 together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or chawl hereditaments, and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the northern side of 13th Camatipoora Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under K Ward No. 3037 and Street Nos. 107 121 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Elecby Shetiba, on the west by the property of Boran Allibhoy Ebrahim, on the north by the sweepers passage, and on the south by the 13th Camatipoora Street aforesaid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to undersigned or to Mr. Jamsetji Cursotji Cama, mortgagee's Solicitor.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th July, 1897. Auctioneers.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
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The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £3-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
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TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

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AND

FIVE FOLLOWING DAYS.

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For this DEBILITATING SEASON take regularly
TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC or GILL'S QUININE and IRON TONIC,
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OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
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Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

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Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
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Acting Manager

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RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000
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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.
Bills and Promissory notes discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only true specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1885.

A DIVIDEND with the Bank's Notification dated 2nd July, 1894, Dividend Warrants at 10 per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax) for quarter ending 30th June, 1897, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register on that date, and distribution thereof made on the 15th July, 1897.
Dividend Warrants are in course of preparation for which purpose the Register of Members of the Company will remain closed from the 1st to 15th July inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office, Madras, 29th June, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 656 OF 1891.
FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Esq., Advocate-General of Bombay at the relation of MAHOMED HUSAIN CHORGAY and others.....Plaintiff
vs.
(1) MOULVI ABDUL KADAR JITEKAR, (2) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED SAHEB MUCKBA, (3) SHAIK MAHOMED CURTAY, (4) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED DALVI (5) MAHOMED KASIM CURTAY, (6) MUNSHI MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA, (7) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB JITEKAR (8) MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB MUC

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p.c. & 1 bon.	1,392½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	50	all	10 pr. ct.	1,00
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial Bank Ld., Mgc.	10,254 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	149
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	120,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	89
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	42
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	575
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co.	20,00	1,00	100	...	95
Back Bay Ratts	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pills	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Persia Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,75
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,700
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd >	53
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,350
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	280
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	20	dvd Rs12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
Roberts	1,500	100	100	10 pr ct.	203
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	31	378
Marcks & Co., Ld.	500	500	300	3	183
Napier Hotel Co.	4,000	100	10	dvd Rs15	183
NapierFoundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	145
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	231	100	dvd Rs11	29xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	6.5
Anglo-Indian	1,340	...	100	Nil	5
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.4	775
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.3	625
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs. 4	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,675
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3	780
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,075
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	785
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,105
David Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Dhon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	910
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 12	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,0	dvd Rs.30	729
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.3	675
Hingangha Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough's	1,000	500	500	25	735
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,0	50	750
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,060
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	535
Indian Manfg.	900	1,00	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	865
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.16	235
Jevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	853
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,50	000	dvd Rs.30	850
Khanagum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	957
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	800
Leopold	3,300	100	100	dvd Rs.10	235
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1630
Madras United	2,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,445
Massoon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	127½
Moraji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	3,205xd
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madhu Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs2.	345
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs8	900
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs8	1,250
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,0	dvd Rs.60	1,210
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,925
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	345
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	355
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	655
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufac. Uturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5	550
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Lukhmidhanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	1500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,00	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,0	dvd Rs.8	7?0
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Khamchee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	20)
Bhownugger City Press's Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton Brewis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Coorla Mills	600	200	200	14	192½
Currimbhoy Press Co. Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	100	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs10	205
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	120	8,000	600	25+8	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabnavis	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khanagum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	38	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,00	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	100	100	dvd Rs20	350
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Beme	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	575
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Samson	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	2
Volkart	...	100	10	dvd Rs35	1,125
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Sugnar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	6100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	100	500	...	115
The Tapti Valley	28,000	50	200	...	22½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26 2
China Loaf	"	26 Nomi.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	25-10
Do. do., new	"	25-8
Australia, bar Gold	"	25-12
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-11
Sovereigns	"	16-5
Do. Dragoons	"	16-4
Silver 17	"	26
Do. 1?1	"	26-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m, Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 9-40a., 2-9m., 2-37a. Low water, 7-57m., 8-51a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Master Flour and Spice Mills, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a game of Rugby football, this evening, provided rain has fallen; otherwise a practice game of hockey will be played.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 5th instant the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 38, viz., Is. 2 3-4d. per rupee.

BURNT.—Hipoola Mahomedali, residing at Erskine Road, was, on Friday night, conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from serious burns about his face and hands, caused by the sudden bursting of a kerosine oil lamp, which he was lighting. He has been detained under treatment in the hospital.

A SPECIAL JUROR FINED.—At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, on Saturday last, Mr. P. W. Cresswell, who failed to attend the court to serve on the Special Jury, was fined Rs. 50. Mr. Cresswell came into court at a later hour, and explained that he was living at Thana and missed the train. His lordship remitted the fine.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—The twelfth ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders of the above company, which was to be held on Saturday afternoon, at the company's premises, New Oriental Bank Built Fop, was postponed to Saturday next, at 4-30 p.m., owing to a sufficient number of shareholders not being present to form a quorum.

FIRE AT THE MAZAGON MILL.—A fire broke out in the blow-room of the Mazagon Mill on Saturday, and was immediately extinguished by the mill engines and operatives. The outbreak was due to friction caused by a stone passing with the cotton through the blow machine. The damage to cotton by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 200, which is said to be covered by in-urance. The Baboola Tank and Chinchpoogly steamers were promptly on the spot, but were not utilised.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and Poli ers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March ..... Egremont ..... Newton.
Song ..... Addio Marie ..... Adams.
Fantasia ..... Songs and Dances of Northern Europe ..... Kuhner.
Valse ..... Sweet dear ..... Lowthian.
Selection ... Dorothy ..... Kellier.
Polka ..... Country Bumpkins ..... Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE GUN CARRIAGE STORE YARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Sudderdin Meeyabhoy, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-five years, residing at Charne Sarang Street. Deceased arrived in Bombay from his native country about four days ago and used to work wherever he could get it. On Friday he found work at the Gun Carriage Store yard, Colaba, where he was engaged together with other labourers in hand shunting waggons of coal on to the scales to have them weighed. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon Sadiardin and fourteen other labourers were pushing a waggon on to the scales, when seeing another waggon being brought up from behind by another gang of labourers, deceased tried to get out of the way of the latter waggon, but before he could do so, he was caught and jammed between the buffers of the two waggons. When the buffers were separated, deceased dropped down. He was placed in a victoria and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that the six ribs on the left side of the chest had been fractured, lacerating the lungs. He was admitted into the hospital, and died a few hours after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Saunderson charged Dewji Bhicoo alias Succaram Babaji, an old offender, with theft of a box, containing Rs. 15-10 in cash, one neck ornament and a small *ganja* box, in all collectively valued at Rs. 25, belonging to Joodan Natha, a Marwaree, having his shop on an open space of ground, near Bhatia Chawl Road. On Thursday midnight accused stole the box containing the property from the shop and was seen concealing it under a heap of rubbish by a victoria driver, named Ali Jeeva, who informed the police. A watch was kept on the spot, and when accused turned up at half-past 4 o'clock in the morning to take the property away, he was arrested. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, stating that during the night in question he was playing at a billiard table and lost his money. In the early morning he was passing by the complainant's shop, on his way home, when a sepoy stopped him, seized him and made him pick up the box and then charged him with stealing it. The policeman also seized a man with a red turban, who happened to pass by the way, but he let him off. The accused further alleged that he did not conceal the box under a bundle, as stated by the victoria-driver, nor did he go to take it away. It was true that he had been sent to jail several times. His Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SLIGHT INJURY LEADING TO DELIRIUM.—On the 20th ultimo one Bheema, a Hindu woman, residing on the first floor of a house at Frere Road, reported to the police that one Gaino Janoo, a Hindu, struck her with a walking stick, owing to her having demanded rent of the house from him. She was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination by the House Surgeon it was found that she had sustained a small contused wound. Her wound was dressed and she was allowed to leave. The police after making enquiries as to the alleged assault, referred her to a magistrate. On the following day she lodged an information before the Third Presidency Magistrate, who granted a process against the accused, and the case was fixed for hearing on the 8th instant. On the 25th June fever set in, and on the 28th idem she was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where two days after admission erysipelas followed, and her condition becoming serious, the House Surgeon thought it advisable to have her dying deposition taken down, Mr. W. Webb, the Third Presidency Magistrate, was summoned, and he proceeded to the hospital at once, but on his arrival he was informed by the House Surgeon that the woman had become delirious and she was not in a fit condition to make a statement. The police then arrested the accused and placed him before the magistrate on a charge of causing hurt to the woman. The case was adjourned to the 8th instant.

ZOROASTRIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.—The ninth annual ordinary general meeting of the members of the above fund was held yesterday afternoon in the Manockji Sett Wadi, Fort, Mr. Manockji Hormusji Vazifdar presiding. The annual report of the managing committee for the year ending the 31st May last was taken as read, and submitted to the meeting for approval and adoption. In the report it was stated that the fund continues to flourish and increase in prosperity. During the year under report eighteen new members had been admitted—a result due to the exertion and energy of the three members, namely, Messrs. Limjibhoy Edulji, Bapooji Framji, and Darashah Bomanji. There were four deaths during the year, out of which three were due to plague. One of the members having been admitted only five days before his decease, the nominee was not entitled to the benefit of the fund. On the 6th March last the managing committee received a notice from the Post Office Savings Bank, intimating that, according to a Government resolution, the Bank would not keep more than Rs. 10 000 of the Fund from the 1st April 1897, and that no interest would be allowed for the excess over that sum from that date. The managing committee therefore suggested in their report to so alter their rules as to empower them to invest their money in Government Loans and Port Trust Bonds. The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, expressed his heart felt thanks to the Almighty for the general immunity—enjoyed by the members from the plague, which had claimed thousands of victims. He also drew the attention of the members to the advisability of informing the hon. secretary as early as possible of their transfers, so that notices of death calls might reach them properly, as the miscarriage of such notices was likely to cause defaulters. The report was then adopted. Three of the members of the managing committee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected. It was also unanimously agreed that honorariums of Rs. 250 should be given to the deputy honorary secretary, Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Masanee, and to Mr. Hormusji Nusserwanji Readymoney, the treasurer, in appreciation of their long and valuable services to the fund. resolutions were then passed altering certain rules of the fund. The proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chairman.

THE Cape Town correspondent of the *Daily Mail* asserts that before Mr. Rhodes left Kimberley for Rhodesia a fire broke out in his bedroom. Mr. Rhodes slept till he was aroused by two policemen Although narrowly escaping death, he remained perfectly cool and assisted to put out the fire.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

PROPOSED ENTERTAINMENT TO GENERAL GATACRE.

IN view of the general desire of the public to give an entertainment to General Gatacre, before his departure to England to join his post at Aldershot, a very largely-attended meeting of the friends and admirers of the gallant General was held on Saturday evening in the offices of Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, at the instance of Sir George Cotton, Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridas, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, and Mr. Goverdhandas G. Tejpal. Amongst those present were : Sir George Cotton ; the Hon'ble Mr. Abercrombie ; Professor Muller ; the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur ; Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridas ; Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel ; Mr. Darashah R. Chichgar ; the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare ; Sirdar Haji Oomer Jamal ; Mr. Mir Aun Ali ; Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan ; Dr. R. F. Underwood ; Rao Saheb V. K. Vandekar ; Messrs. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal ; N. G. Naikarni ; Hormusji C. Cooverjee, Income-tax Collector ; Chubildas Lalubhoy ; Ibrahim Rahimtulla ; the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi ; Messrs. Vizbhukhandas Atmaram ; V. R. Luxumanji ; and Ramchandar R. Dharandhar, etc.

On the motion of Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, seconded by Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridas, Sir George Cotton was called to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the meeting was the outcome of the spontaneous desire of the public to do some honour to General Gatacre before he left this city. It was not necessary for him to recount the valuable services rendered by General Gatacre to the city during the years he had been amongst them. His yeomen services in the cause of humanity as the President of the Plague Committee were well known to them all ; and as his services as the gallant commander of the Bombay Di-tric, as a useful citizen, and last, but not least, as the President of the Plague Committee would be set forth in the address to be presented to him, he need not enumerate them at the meeting. As the President of the Plague Committee he had acted with prudence, tact and judgment without in any way injuring the religious susceptibilities of any body. It behoved them to do fitting honour to such a deserving General of genial and kind disposition. (Cheers.) He said that the amount of subscription to the General Gatacre Entertainment Fund was limited to Rs. 25 as objection was found to swell it very much, a large number of persons being anxious to sub cribe to it. (Cheers.) He then said that he had the Hon'ble Mr. Abercrombie had received several letters from a number of gentlemen who were unable to attend the meeting owing to their absence from Bombay, but who, nevertheless, approved of the object of the meeting.

Mr. A. Abercrombie proposed, and Sardar Osmaj Jamal seconded, that the public recognition of General Gatacre's services to the city of Bombay do take the form of an evening entertainment and an address to be presented to him before his departure from Bombay. The day to be fixed in consultation with the General.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare and Mr. Chubildas Lalubhai seconded, and it was carried : "That to carry out this object the friends and admirers of General Gatacre be asked to subscribe towards the fund for an entertainment and the address. The fund to be called the "General Gatacre Entertainment and Address Fund," the maximum amount of subscription being Rs. 25.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna proposed, and Mr. K. R. Kama seconded, and it was carried that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee of reception with power to add to their number and they be empowered to take all the necessary steps to carry out the object :—Sir George Cotton, H. H. Aga Khan, Prince Simatsingjee of Patitana, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sir J. Kavasjee Jehangir, Messrs. A. Jarrow, Boughton, Naranjee Dwarkadas, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Danoy Framjee Kahaka, Luximdas Khimjee, Geary, and Bennett, Major Comfort, Messrs. Cuffe, and S. N. Moses, Prof. Muller, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. Phillips, and Giro, Drs. Underwood, Vizana, and Cunha, Messrs. W. Greaves, Reddi, Jeejeebhoy, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Tribhovandas Virjavandas, Karimbhoy Ibrahim, Naoroji Sorabji Wadia, Bezonji N. Karaka, Narasinh R. Bhicharjee, Nowrojee Jalalmond, Pearbhoy, Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Sirdar Umar Jamal, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kasim Mitha, Messrs. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy Goverdhandas Khatao Makanji, Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahed, Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsey, Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayad, Drs. Atmaram Dhanjibhoy, Bhalchandra Krishna, and Sabaram Vithal, Messrs. N. G. Chandavarkar, Bamdeo Narayen Vasudev, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rustamjee Merwanjee Patel, R. D. Setna, Horamusji Dadabhoy, Limjee Nasrojee Banajee, Dadi Manekji Limjee, Sorabji Kaikhosroo Patak, and Fazalbhoy Vishram, Hon. Mr. Badruddin Tyebjee, Messrs. Mirza Hussen Khan, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Rehmubhoy Allana, Sirdar Ally, Abdul Ally, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Munjee, Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Jagannath Kirtikar, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Kirtiker, Messrs. V. R. Luxumonjee, R. R. Dharundhur, V. K. Vandekar, Vijbhukandas Atmaram, and Damoderdas Tapidas, Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Messrs. Hajee Jakariya, Hajee Ahmed Patel, Hajee Kasum Jusub, Aga Hoosen Sirazi, Nowrojee Manekjee Wadia, K. N. Kabrajee, M. C. Shah, Nanu Narayen Sathare, Dr. Atmaram Kirtiker, Rowji e V. Shanker Sett, Keshav Kushaba Acharya, and Vussonjee Khimjee, Hon. Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare, Messrs. N. V. N. Mandlik, Edapa Balaram, Venkoojee Balloo, Premchand Raisound, Chhabildas Lalloobhoy, Janardhan Gopal, Ekoath Razunath Khote, Ganesham Visnu Nadkarni, Vandrawandas Ranjee, Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Rundoss Vandrawandas, Nagjee Nagoodas, Alan Hajee Mahomed, Hajee Peer Mahmed Allarakhia, Hajee Saboo Siddik, Abdulla Dawood, Hajee Mahomed Abba, Merwan ee Rustomjee, Snapoorjee B. Bhaucha, K. R. Kama, Peeroo Mahmed, Rao Bahadur B. B. Pi ale, and Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj.

Dr. E. F. Underwood proposed, and Mr. N. R. Ranina seconded, that the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed the honorary secretaries and treasurers of the General Gatacre Entertainment and Address Fund :—The Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie, Messrs. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Ghellabhoy Haridas, and Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

The resolution was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridas, it was resolved to open an account with the Bank of Bombay, when all subscriptions will be received.

Mr. N. R. Ranina proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal for his allowing the use of his offices for the purpose of the meeting. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, said their genial chairman deserved their thanks for attending and presiding at great inconvenience to himself and giving them the benefit of his sound and practical advise. It was a matter for pride to them that Sir George Cotton took an active part in every good movement in this city. He was always ready to assist them in any good cause and it was their duty to tender him their hearty thanks.

The motion was carried by acclamation, and the meeting terminated.

MOST of the native journals profess to be enthusiastic admirers of General Gatacre, the president of the Plague Committee in Bombay. The *Rast Goftar*, in special reference to the preliminary meeting held on Saturday last, writes : It is really unfortunate at the present juncture that General Gatacre should leave Bombay. No doubt to him, his departure must be quite welcome as he is going home on promotion and the post to which he is appointed will offer him a wider scope for the exercise of the energy and ability which he undoubtedly possesses. We wish him every success in the new sphere to which he has been translated, and in doing so, we are sure, we are echoing the sentiments of the whole of the population of Bombay. General Gatacre was known to us in a vague sort of way, as a good soldier possessing considerable administrative abilities. But the true proportions of the man we have known when he came in contact with the people of the city in connection with plague. No doubt, the work he undertook was one requiring the greatest amount of tact, ability and firmness ; and from the way in which it was managed—rather mismanaged—by the Municipality, it was generally perceived that he would fail. He, however, as we all know, managed the work so admirably that all alike, his admirers as well as adverse critics,—were forced to speak of him and his works in terms of praise. It is unfortunate that in some quarters, attempts have been made to belittle his work, on the ground that the plague was declining, even before he took charge of the city and that its disappearance was due more to natural causes than to the measures adopted by the gallant General. But this is far from being the case, and if such was the case, one cannot shut his eyes to the admirable way in which the measures were enforced. We have more than once shewn, how by his tact and sympathetic treatment of the people, he conciliated the whole population and thereby succeeded in accomplishing a task which was considered extremely difficult and full of risk if not impossible. If his measures were not useful (though we question the statement) it was no fault of his. He had nothing to do with the question whether the segregation of plague-stricken patients at a particular time was good or bad. He was ordered to do a thing, and the only question so far as he is concerned is how he did it. And in spite of adverse criticism of his work, we make bold to say that there could be no two opinions with regard to the excellent manner in which he carried out the measures entrusted to him, and that Bombay ought to feel grateful to a man who has done so much for them and that in such an excellent and sympathetic way. It would, therefore, be a graceful act on the part of the people of this city, if they took measures to express their sense of gratitude and the high esteem in which he and his works are held by them. We, therefore, note with approval the movement that is set on foot to start a subscription to commemorate his services to the city. We hope that a sufficient sum would be raised to allow of his name being perpetuated in Bombay.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday last, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and a Special Jury.

MURDER OF A MISTRESS.

Mahadu Kushna, a middle-aged Maratha, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, was charged with having committed the murder of his kept mistress, named Cassee. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Allan Daly appeared for the defence. The prisoner in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, pleaded guilty. Mr. Daly had a short consultation with the prisoner, after which he stated that the prisoner insisted upon pleading guilty. His lordship ordered the case to stand over.

On the court sitting after luncheon, the prisoner was brought up and asked why he should not be sentenced. He said he was an old man ; his eye-sight was failing him and he begged the court either to discharge him or send him to the gallows.

His lordship then passed a formal sentence of death saying he could not pass a less senten e.

MURDER OF A PARSEE AT WALKESHWAR

Framjee Nanabhoy, a toddy-drawer, was charged with having on the 2nd May last at Walkeshwar, committed the murder of Hormusjee Cowasjee and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He was further charged with having on the same day, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Pestonjee Cowasjee by means of an instrument for cutting. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Nicholson Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Motilal and Motilal, appeared for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. H. Chalmers, foreman.
Mr. F. O. Ellison. — Mr. Sirah P. N. Wadia.
Mr. F. J. Clark. — Mr. John Humphrey.
Mr. G. H. Brown. — Mr. V. A. Pessoo.
Mr. A. H. Bloom. — Mr. H. A. Hall.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The witnesses were short and few. There could be no doubt upon the evidence that the prisoner caused the death of Hormusji Cowasjee. As far as the two charges against the accused were concerned, the only question for the jury to consider was whether they considered the prisoner was guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The prisoner, on the 2nd May last, was a servant of the deceased Hormusjee's family that is was very foolish to serve in that family, as they never paid their servants their wages. Prisoner was a toddy-drawer and was engaged, on the 2nd May, in drawing toddy from some of the trees in Hormusjee's compound. At the time Pestonjee asked the prisoner why he had spoken to his servants in that disparaging manner regarding his family. Certain words passed between Pestonjee and the prisoner. Hormusjee and his mother Rattonbai came up ; and Rattonbai was taking Pestonjee away, when the prisoner turned and struck Pestonjee with one of the instruments in his side. Hormusjee went forward to protect his brother when the prisoner struck him two blows in his side. He bled much and died before the arrival of a doctor, who was sent for. One of the witnesses stated before the magistrate that Pestonjee threw stones at the prisoner. If that was true, it was no justification for the serious crime committed by the prisoner.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Ismail Mesea Imamulla, who is in the employ of the complainant's family, said that on the day present in an Irani's shop when the prisoner said the witness's master and mistress were very bad as regarded payment of their servants wages. Witness mentioned the conversation to his master Pestonjee Cowasjee. On a Sunday a few days later, Pestonjee taxed the prisoner with having made to his servant such an unchari able remark as the above, observing that his servant might have hi . The prisoner denied having made the remark, and told Pestonjee to go away. Prisoner then went into his hut in the compound and brought two instruments (a toddy-drawer's clasps.) Pestonji said to prisoner "why do you threaten my servant ?" whereupon prisoner went and struck Pestonjee with the instruments on his left side. Witness's mistress Rattonbai Cowasjee, who had been bathing in the sea, also came up and made a remark, whereupon the prisoner struck him two blows on his side. He then tried to strike Nadirshah, who lifted up a chair to defend himself. Prisoner also tried to strike witness, who ran away. Hormusjee went bleeding into his room and died in about half an hour. Prisoner, after trying to strike witness, ran away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan : Pestonjee did not go and throw down the prisoner near a mango tree. There was no fight between the prisoner and the four brothers. I was confused before the magistrate and made statements regarding the prisoner being stoned, which are not true. I also made statements on the point before the coroner, which are not true.

Some other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The line of cross-examination adopted by the learned counsel for the defence suggested that the accused had been seriously provoked by the deceased and his brothers throwing stones at him before he committed the offence. The inquiry stands adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. A. H. RICE, 1st Sikh Infantry is transferred to the 45th Sikhs as permanent Wing Officer.

LIEUTENANT C. WIGRAM Royal Artillery, is appointed Officiating Squadron Officer in the 13th Bengal Lancers.

CAPTAIN G. S. F. NAPIER, Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master-General's Department is granted 180 days' privilege leave.

MAJO

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

YESTERDAY extra allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London, amounting in all to 5 lakhs, at 1s. 2 27-32d., of which Calcutta received 3¼ lakhs, and Bombay 1¼ lakh. The Exchange Banks buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered, at 1s. 2½d.

The price of Consols fell off by 1-8 per cent., and was quoted yesterday at 112 13-16. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 118, but Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. less at £62 9-16. Paris Exchange on London declined ¼ centime, to 25·10 fcs., and French Rentes were still quoted at 104. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight remained at 7-8 per cent.; and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills it advanced 1-8 per cent., at 1½ per cent. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £90,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold, to Bombay. Bar Silver showed no change, the quotation being 27 9-16d. per oz. in London, and 60 1-8 cents per oz. in New York; demand Exchange on London was 1-8 cent lower at 4·86 7-8 dollars.

Telegraphic Transfers of 3 lakhs were allotted to-day on Bombay at 1s. 3d. The Exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight at 1-16d., making it 1s. 2 9-16d.

A further drop of 1-16 per cent made the price of Consols 112⅞. In the other financial quotations no change took place to-day, except in Paris Exchange on London which declined ¼ centime, to 25·9¼ fcs. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 27 9-16 per oz., and in New York at 60 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London at 4·86 7-8 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 43⅛s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, at 41⅛s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal, in a strong market. To-day the price of the latter declined to 42s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market strong; Brown Rapeseed is quoted at 38⅜s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market strong in tone.

Spot Middling Americans Cotton advanced yesterday in Liverpool 1-16d. to 1 7-32d. per lb., while spot prices of all descriptions of East Indians were unchanged; and American arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions, 4 3-16d. for July delivery, and 3 57-64d. for November-December being the extreme quotations. The market closed steady, Surats firm, Arrivals steady; the Manchester Market closed strong. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, including 600 bales East Indians; and the Imports 1,000 bales.

For the week ending yesterday the Sales of Cotton in Liverpool amounted in all to 66,000 bales, being 17,000 bales more than in the previous week, at 49,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 6,000 bales, in the same comparison, at 57,000 bales. The imports were less by 4,000 bales at 18,000 bales. The total stock diminished by 56,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 944,000 bales.

The advance which took place in American arrivals Cotton in Liverpool was lost to some extent to-day, when 4 5-32d. was quoted for July delivery, and 3 55-64d. for November-December. The Sales for the day totalled 8,000 bales, of which 100 bales were East Indians; and the imports 2,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats firm, arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchestes market closed firm. Spot prices were unchanged all round.

There were 1,000 bales of Cotton received at the U. S. Ports yesterday, as against 800 bales to hand at the Ports on the corresponding day last year, and 500 bales the year before. The price of Ready Mid.-Uplands was unaltered at 7 7-8 cents per lb.; August Futures advanced 1 point to 7·44 cents, and December 2 points to 7·13 cents per lb.

7 7-8 cents per lb. continued to be the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands in New York to-day, with August and December Futures remaining at 7·44 cents, and 7·13 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, compared with 400 bales in 1896, and 2,400 bales in 1895. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,300,000 bales, going against 8,280,000 bales visible at the end of the preceding week.

Our local Cotton market has been very quiet to-day, and with the exception of a few purchases made by the Mills and on Japan account, there has been nothing doing. Rain is reported to have fallen in the Broach, Nagpore and Darwar districts, and accordigly New Cotton has fallen in price, there being sellers of Broach at Rs. 219 per candy, and of Bengals at Rs. 177. Rates for ready Cotton remain unchanged, as it is anticipated that local Mills will have to buy before long.

WHEAT and SEEDS are dull and neglected.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,407 bales.
Wheat	1,297 cwts.
Linseed	1,318 "
Rapeseed	11,311 "
Poppyseed	1,047 "
Castorseed	1,393 "
Rice	8,571 "

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing of importance doing to-day; sellers are asking higher rates. The Netherby Hall (s) has been booked at 9s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—At opening this morning rates were firm at 1s. 2 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 15-16 to 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills have been scarce, and there was no enquiry for Bank Paper, for any delivery. Re-sales came into the market early in the day at 1s. 2 29-32d., to 15th July delivery, and Bank Paper thereafter advanced to 1s. 2 7-8d., without attracting buyers, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3d.	"
Francs do.	1·57½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a weak feeling, rates being given at 101 1-8 for both Cash and the July Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, and 95 for Threes.

SHARES have been dull, and there has been a decline of Rs. 50 in Presidency Mills, Rs. 30 in Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 25 in Hindustan, Rs. 20 each in Ripon and Western India, Rs. 10 in Sassoon, Rs. 5 each in David and Oriental; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit; Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway are Rs. 5 lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadily. Surats firm.

Good Dholleras	3 16-32

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	66,000	bales.
" Surats	1,500	"
" Imports of cotton	18,000	"
" Surats	Nil.	
" Stock of cotton	944,000	"
" " Surats	20,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 2.

The City Line steamer City of London, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay (extra), left here this afternoon for Bombay.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 3.

10 p.m.	83·3

SUNDAY.—JULY 4.

6 a.m.	82·6
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	80·4
6 p.m.	83·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—SEARLE—June 10, at St. James's, Sussex-gardens, W., John Campbell, of Madras, to Evelyn Lucy, daughter of Major General Arthur T. Searle, Madras Staff Corps.

REID—COLLINS—June 12, at Christ Church, Epsom, Surrey, John Charles Grossart, Surgeon Royal Navy, only son of the late Surgeon Major John Grossart Reed, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., to Mary Hammet Vining, only child of the late J. H. Collins, Esq., F.R.C.S., District Surgeon, E.I.R., and Mrs. Collins, of Sunnyside, Epsom.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT—June 13, at 23, Church-crescent, St. Albans, Harriette, widow of Colonel George Bingham Arbuthnot Madras Cavalry, aged 91.

BEVILLE—June 13, at Exeter, Major General Henry Beville, C.B., late Bombay Army, of Burfield, Sydenham, aged 69.

KMPSON—June 15, at The Cottage, Dawlish, Charlotte Wilkes, widow of William Empson, Barrister, and of the East India College, Haileybury, Herts, aged 82.

O'CONNELL—June 14, at Bedford, Daniel O'Connell, youngest and last surviving son of The Liberator, aged 80.

WINWOOD—June 15, at Gibraltar, from polo accident, Henry J. H. Winwood, Capt. R. A., aged 31.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1897.

AFTER protracted suffering Mr. Rand's strong frame has succumbed to the mortal wound inflicted on his return from the banquet at Ganesh Khind on the Jubilee Day by assassins who are still at large. Mainly by his energy, and the devotion with which he acquitted himself of the onerous, painful, and uninviting task, from which the leaders of the community shrank, of combating the plague which was decimating Poona. The thoroughness with which he carried out the operations that mastered the pestilence was imputed to him by reckless traducers as wanton oppression, and he was marked down for murder. Having delivered Poona from the ravages of a terrible disease he has been requited by a cruel death in the city for which he laboured with such disinterested zeal. A career full of promise has been cut short by the hands of dastards; but his memory will not fade, for he has died a martyr to duty. The deepest sympathy goes forth to his young widow, who on hastening to India to his succour will only find the tomb of a beloved husband, the murdered father of her orphaned children. The logic of crime is retribution, and every good man will pray that it may not be delayed.

AT the International Congress on Technical education which was held at the Society of Arts in the middle of June, Mr. J. A. Baines read a suggestive paper on "The Condition and Prospects of Technical Education in India." He dwelt upon the fact that in India the general conditions are quite different from those which obtain in Europe and America, where technical education has made rapid progress because it supplies needs which are recognised by Government and people alike. It is the outgrowth of the actual condition of the industrial communities in the Western Hemisphere. In India it is an exotic introduced under abnormal circumstances, maintained under alien auspices and influences, without which it will disappear. It is too often forgotten that India is now in a state of development similar in many respects to that of Europe towards the close of the Middle Ages. It does not necessarily follow that India will develope along the lines which have been followed by the European nations, for in the first place she has an oriental civilization of traditional stability, and in the next she is subjected to the impact of modern influences of a very vigorous kind, far different from those to which the Europe of the later Middle Ages was exposed when the renaissance changed the currents of thought and supplied new springs of action. It would not be easy to conceive the course of Western civilization if Europe had been endowed with railways and telegraphs when she awoke from the mediæval torpor. Besides, there are the divergencies arising from the geographical fact that India is a tropical country, and that her people consequently look to the soil for their subsistence and are not under any inducement or compulsion to congregate in towns and cities, dependent on manufacturing industry and trade for their existence. Coal and iron are not found in this country in the abundance or in the quality required to render manufactures on the Western scale possible. The population can supply its needs without submitting to the strenuous labour which hard necessity has imposed upon the artisans of Europe. Mr. Baines shows the weakness of the tendency towards the organised labour of town life in this country by reference to the statistics of which he is master. Barely five per cent. of the population is found in towns or cities of twenty thousand and upwards, and these aggregates are on an average ninety miles from each other. Ninety-five per cent. of the people of India live in villages, with an average population of 360. The villages are self-contained, the villagers being the cultivators of the surrounding lands, maintaining out of the produce a village carpenter, a village blacksmith or other artificer for their own needs.

The village craftsman has no competition to fear; his calling is hereditary, and the villagers would resent the intrusion of an outsider. He does not trouble himself to make ploughs or locks for people outside his village. There is no inducement for him to do so, as every village is supplied with such articles by its own craftsmen. The Indian crafts are handed down from father to son, and are taught to the children from their earliest years. A certain degree of skill is thus acquired, and if there is no great progress, there is no deterioration. The remuneration for work done is not fixed by competition, which is excluded by the conditions, but by the custom of the village. This rule of hereditary status is strengthened by religious sanction. The obligations of caste keep every man in his own groove. The depressed castes which cannot fall lower are chiefly those which are willing to abandon the work of scavengers or field hands to which they were formerly confined, and seek better paid employment in the factories which have come into existence in the last twenty or thirty years. In Bombay and in some parts of Bengal some classes of cultivators have discovered that they can take employment for at least a part of the year in mills without polluting their ceremonial purity. They have not found it dangerous to work away from home under the same roof with men whom they would regard as outcasts in the villages. These cases, however, Mr. Baines holds to be exceptional, the agricultural communities as a whole showing no tendency to abandon their ancestral calling while the village artisans hold aloof from factory work. The only way to bring technical education within the reach of the bulk of the population is to begin with the towns, especially those which have been called into existence by the development of the railway systems. The cotton industry is becoming localised in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Cawnpore, which utilise the cotton of the tracts of which they are the centres. Calcutta manufactures the jute and lac which are near at hand, and other towns prepare raw material for export. The railways which are effecting this transformation employ many thousands of native artisans under European teaching and control. The workers return to their villages from these centres with new ideas, or at all events with new tools, the superiority of which they expound to their village friends. In this way the traditional methods are being slowly improved amongst the village populations which furnish the recruits for the factories in the large industrial centres. This is a first step, and though it is but a small one, it is something; it prepares the ground for a further advance, which can in no case be rapid. As the lecturer truly said, we must take account of the intellectual torpor which broods like a dark cloud over all but the small professional section of the Indian population. People at home are struck by the large number of persons who come up for examination at the Universities, and misled by the idea that they are of the same calibre as the men who receive University training in Europe, are apt to wholly misjudge the situation. They do not take into consideration either the vastness of the population from which Indian students are collected, the quality of the instruction received, or the aptitude of the great bulk of those who receive it to assimilate and profit by it. The last census showed that 94 per cent. of the population outside Burmah were unable to read or write; of the women only half per cent. have the elements of education. Out of sixty groups into which the population is distributed by race or caste only eleven, including the Burmese and foreigners, show ten per cent. of their number able to read and write. The Brahmans show 30 per cent. literate, the writers 43 per cent. But the writers who get their living by their literacy are only four per cent. of the population.

The fact is the great bulk of the castes have a repugnance to book learning. After all it is not so very far back in European history that Kings and nobles looked down on a man who could read or write as unworthy to associate with knights and gentlemen. The same feeling prevails amongst the Indian masses, who look upon the three R's as the sordid tools by which writers and traders get their living, instead of working for it with the plough, or saw, or other honest tool. Neither Brahman nor writer would go out of his way to undeceive their countrymen, and induce them to acquire the knowledge which they themselves rely on to secure their ascendency. The Brahman when possessed of secular authority has always withheld education from the rest of the community, and even when practicable from the writers. It is these two classes that have taken most advantage of the educational facilities proffered by the Government with equal hand, but with doubtful policy, to all alike. Undoubtedly the bitter hostility characterising so many of the Brahman caste to the British Raj is due to the disgust and indignation evoked by the spectacle of low-castes and outcasts being compelled to come in to the Government Schools and there learn that it is not necessary to keep forty paces from any Brahman passing on the highway. However this may be, the net result of the system has been to overstock the market for clerical work, and the legal and other professions, a result which has shown itself also in Greece and in France. The Germans have erred in the same way, but they have counterbalanced this undesirable element by building up a system of technical education which has made Germany a formidable rival to British industry. In India the professional and literary class will have nothing to do with mechanical pursuits, and only an infinitesimal percentage of the other classes have received or would willingly undergo the most elementary education. Mr. Baines looks to the growing appreciation of a higher standard of living, consequent on the marked increase in the resources of the people during the last half-century, and the increase in the numbers of the population, to produce a demand for a better quality of labour on the one hand, while on the other compelling some considerable number of the rural population to seek more remunerative employment in factories. Meanwhile technical education in India must, in his opinion, depend upon external support and encouragement which it is to be hoped will not be wanting.

THE end of June is usually a very busy time at the docks, as exports are then going forward briskly. But this year business continues to be greatly affected by the famine and the plague. The diminution of stocks in the warehouses has been large as merchants have returned to the city, but the amount of uncleared cargo in dockyard limits is still somewhat higher than in ordinary times. The very great falling off in the coasting trade which took place when the plague broke out has not yet recovered. Shipments of cotton to Japan and of yarn to China are brisk, but otherwise exports —especially of homeward goods—are very slack. Only two vessels were loading for England one day last week. The import trade, particularly in cotton piece-goods, is somewhat brisker than it was. Germany is also sending fairly large consignments, as the import of sugar from that country is increasing. Wheat continues to come in from Karachi. It finds its main market in the city, and of course none of it is exported abroad. The indents of Burma rice have, however, fallen off largely of late, but more of this grain is coming in from the Straits Settlements. No further consignments of food-grains have been received from America. The revenue of the Port Trust is naturally prejudicially affected by the slackness of trade, and when the accounts for the year ending March 31st last are made up, they will, it is understood, reveal a deficit—one, however, which could be met several times over from the reserve fund. The Budget for the current year is based on the assumption that the losses of the first half will be recouped by the brisker trade of the second. The fulfilment of this anticipation is of course dependent upon the country being granted an average monsoon, and of this at present there is unfortunately very little promise. A few showers fell in Bombay yesterday, and rain is reported up the coast, but there is nothing in the atmospheric condition to indicate the early arrival of a monsoon current of average force.

MUCH is being made in certain quarters of the fact that the Indian witnesses on the Welby Commission were not granted a special allowance for kit as well as for travelling. The steamer and other fares were allowed, and from the day they landed the sum of twenty shillings per diem was paid to them. Considering the native's inexpensive habits this would seem liberal subsistence money, out of which no doubt kit could easily have been procured. But a contemporary which usually happens to get hold of the wrong end of things, has raised a great cry, and declares that the Indian witnesses have been treated very shabbily. To arrive at this conclusion it quotes the allowances made to the Governor of a Presidency and a member of Council. A far safer and more appropriate criterion might have been found in the correspondence published by the Government printers in reply to a question by Sir M. M. Bhownuggree in the House of Commons on the subject of appointments to the service of this country. We refer to the letter of the Viceroy-in-Council regarding the appointment of Dr. Bloch to succeed Mr. Finn at the Indian Museum. Dr. Bloch would have liked a free kit, but his Excellency on this subject wrote: "Mr. Finn was granted a sum of £50 to defray the expenses of the journey to India, and we consider that a similar grant may be made to Dr. Bloch, but a further allowance on account of outfit is not admissible under any rule and is without precedent." We imagine even the misguided champion of the Indian witnesses' rights will admit that the gentlemen who went from India to give evidence would be more appropriately classed with Dr. Bloch than with the Governor of a Presidency, in this respect at all events.

THE heavy deficiency in Indian railway receipts which amounted to nearly thirty-four lakhs of rupees in April and May last has since been reduced to twenty-seven lakhs by a gradually improving traffic. The Great Indian Peninsula is still making less than this time last year, but the earnings of the North-Western Railway which have hitherto been low are now beginning to beat last year's figures, and the Bombay Baroda receipts are doing the same. The East Indian Railway, which has all along done well, continues to improve its position. Its earnings in the past months have been sixteen lakhs better than in the same period of 1896.

THE figures published in Friday's *Gazette of India* show that the total Civil revenue directly brought to account in April and May was just half-a-crore of rupees less than in the same months last year.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday the 4th August, at 12 o'clock noon.

MR. R. H. VINCENT, C. I. E., the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, proceeds home on six months' leave, commencing from the 8th August next.

THE Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, added 4 lakhs to Reserve Fund, 1 lakh to Pension Fund, and carried forward Rs. 5,15,737.

MAJOR W. F. CAHUSAC, D.A.A.G., Bombay District, will officiate as A. A. G. during the absence on privilege leave of Major C. J. Blomfield.

WE regret to record the death of a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebjee, about nine years of age, which took place on Saturday last. The learned judge did not therefore sit either in chambers or in court on Saturday.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, Mahadu Kushna, a middle-aged Maratha, was charged with having committed the murder of his kept mistress Cassee, and pleaded guilty to the charge. The presiding Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, sentenced the prisoner to death.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th June, 1897, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1896 of 317,825 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 53,479 in the earnings.

IT is stated that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has paid the following sums in respect of compensation for the railway accident at Ghelvad station last January. Rs. 2,500 to Rumjanbibi, the widow of Faiz Mahomed, and Rs. 2,400 to Oomer Bezum, widow of Abdul Kudar Goolam Rasul, who was also killed in the accident. Two Hindus Poput Maneckchund and Jevun Vussun have received Rs. 500 and Rs. 130 respectively as damages for the injuries sustained by them in the collision.

SIR FRANCIS GRENFELL succeeds General Knowles, whose tenure expires in August in the command of the forces in Egypt. This is considered clearly to indicate the intention of the Government that the next Nile campaign shall be on a serious scale. Sir Francis Grenfell, who will shortly become Lieutenant-General, knows Egypt thoroughly, and is much senior to General Kitchener, who will of course act under him. There will perhaps be no important move till next year, when the force is to include an Indian contingent.

MR. BALFOUR has conveyed to the Commons the Queen's distress that owing to defective managing the majority failed to obtain admission to her presence at the Jubilee reception. Her Majesty invited the whole of the Members and their wives to Windsor on Saturday.

REPLYING to a correspondent as to the action of this Committee in "permitting itself to be baulked of the cables which were demanded from Mr. Rhodes's solicitor, and also as to the seeming acquiescence of the Liberal members of the Committee in this policy of hushing up," Sir W. Harcourt says:—"You will find when the Report or the Committee appears that the course they have taken is not open to the criticisms you pass up on it."—Mr. Labouchere, speaking at Twickenham on June 12, said it would not be his fault if all the facts into which the South Africa Committee were inquiring did not come out. He attacked the Eastern policy of the Government and expounded a theory which would make every one throughout life the ward of the State.

A NEW balloon, said to be navigable, which was being tried on June 12 on the Templehof Common, near Berlin, caught fire when at a height of about 1000ft. and exploded. Both the occupants, one of them Dr. Wolfert, the aeronaut, were dead when it reached the ground. Their bodies were burned and mangled in a shocking manner. The vessel was in the shape of a cigar, and had two aluminium wings attached in the rear and a rudder of bamboo at the front of the car. Power was supplied by a benzine motor of eight horse power. The catastrophe is stated to have occurred through the forgetfulness of Dr. Wolfert to extinguish the flames before opening the valve with a view to descend. As the valve stood immediately over the motor, the escaping hydrogen was ignited, with the awful result described.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. David Blaiklock, £53,193; Mr. Heywood Bright, £36,381; Mr. Alfred Coates Coning, £39,705; Mr. Robert Fielden, £38,190; Mr. Frederic Hubert Freer, J. P., £71,552; Dame Sophia Fry, £3,065; Mr. James Reid M'Murray, £61,255; Sir W. C. F. Robinson, F.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PRESIDENT FAURE'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The visit of President Faure to the Tsar is fixed to take place on the 23rd August.

MISS FLORA SHAW AND MR. CECIL RHODES.

A series of telegrams which were exchanged between Miss Flora Shaw and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, just prior to the Jameson raid, were produced at a meeting of the South Africa Committee yesterday. In them Miss Shaw assured Mr. Rhodes that Mr. Chamberlain was sound and wished him to act immediately.

Miss Shaw on being examined regarding this statement, said that it was merely her own view, and not obtained from Mr. Chamberlain.

The Chairman then announced that it was intended to examine Dr. Harris, but that he had gone abroad.

Several papers criticized the tendency there is to hush up the affair.

PRESENTATION OF JUBILEE MEDALS.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, this afternoon, presented Jubilee medals to the Colonial troops, Indian officers, and Princes, at Buckingham Palace, in the presence of the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Colonial Premiers, Lord Wolseley, and Lord Roberts.

THE ALDERSHOT REVIEW.

LONDON, JULY 2.

An Army Order has been issued which states that her Majesty the Queen was specially gratified at the presence of the Colonial and Indian troops at Aldershot, rendering the Review memorable in the annals of the Empire.

MOVEMENTS OF THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam has gone to St. Petersburg.

THE QUESTION OF LIGHTING SOCOTRA.

Mr. Ritchie, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the Board of Trade would spare no pains to overcome the difficulties hitherto attending the lighting of Guardafui and Socotra.

THE INDIAN PRESS LAWS.

Sir W. V. Harcourt asked Lord George Hamilton whether he would undertake to previously submit to the Commons any alteration proposed in the Indian Press Laws.

Lord George Hamilton declined to pledge himself, and said there was no ground for departing from established principle.

THE TURKS AND THESSALY.

JULY 3.

The Turkish Ministers in Council have unanimously resolved to maintain Turkey's right to Thessaly.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

JULY 4.

The Washington Senate have finished their sittings on the Tariff Bill.

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

In consequence of the Porte's perpetual delays the Foreign Ambassadors yesterday presented a collective note insisting on Turkey deciding concerning the Greek frontier question.

DR. HARRIS GONE TO THE CAPE.

It is believed that Dr. Rutherford Harris sailed quietly for the Cape with Dr. Jameson a week ago.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE ADEN.

The India has arrived at Suez with the survivors of the Aden, who are all doing well.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam has arrived at St. Petersburg, where he was received by the Tsar and drove to the palace.

CRICKET NEWS.

Marylebone has beaten Oxford by eight wickets, and Lancashire has beaten Essex by 66 runs.

SUGAR TAX IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 2.

The Senate have adopted a clause surtaxing bountified sugar.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

WASHINTON, JULY 3.

Mr. Sherman, Secretary of State, in reply to Japan's protest regarding Hawaii, says that the annexation of the Islands will in nowise prejudice the legitimate interests of Japan or any Power in the Pacific, and he cannot admit of any suggestions to maintain the *status quo*.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S FAREWELL SERMON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 4.

The Bishop of Bombay preached his farewell sermon in St. Mary's Church to-night. He alluded incidentally to Mr. Rand as one who had been shot down whilst doing good.

His Lordship spoke of his work in India, and said he placed Christ before all things, and had tried whether in teaching or in Church matters to keep that ideal before him. His failures were due to human weakness, but he exhorted his hearers to keep steadfast.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A somewhat serious accident happened last night to General Nairne, who after Mr. Rand's funeral drove to Ghorpori to see Major Monteith, who broke his collarbone recently at tent-pegging. Going back, Major Mercer driving, to Magdala House, at the bridge beyond the nullah towards the approach to the Cavalry lines, near the level crossing of the Railway, two bullock carts without lights were creeping along on the wrong side of the road. The first cart narrowly escaped, but the second in trying to pass caught the pole of the phaeton, snapping it off short. The phaeton touched the horses, which began to kick and the driver lost control of them.

Major Mercer tried hard to steer them into the ploughed field, but only succeeded in getting them clear of the road, a great smash taking place a few minutes later, when the carriage fell into a deep nullah.

General Nairne and Major Mercer were precipitated into the deep ravine below, both under the horses. Some natives going on the road came to their assistance, and succeeded in rescuing Major Mercer. Then the whole party set to work to extricate General Nairne, who was pinned down under the horses, most dangerously situated between the horses' feet. After some little time he was lifted out, and immediately removed to his residence, where medical assistance was sent for. It was found on examination that his Excellency was suffering from severe bruises, and that there was a contusion of the left collar-bone broken, nose also broken, and he was shaken. Major Mercer appears to have escaped without much injury.

On enquiry this afternoon it was found that his Excellency is better, and had no fever.

THE TOCHI VALLEY DISASTER.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Mr. Gee's report on the Maizar Disaster in the Tochi shows that the valley was quite peaceful at the time, and the only reason for taking so large an escort when Mr. Gee went to settle the question of the fine in Honda Ram's case was the fact that it was desired to select a post for the Sheranna levies and that the display of force would be likely to have a good effect on the local Chiefs. The British force had just been supplied with wood and grass and cooked food from the Maizar Kots when the attack took place. The pipes had begun to play, at the request of the Maliks, for the villagers to listen to, and the sepoys and British officers were seated under the trees close to the village when the attack took place. The order to fall in was given, but Lieutenant Browne was hit in the thigh at the second or third shot, and Surgeon Cassidy carried him to a place of comparative safety and tied up his wound. Colonel Bunny and Mr. Gee had meanwhile gone towards the trees where the men were, but the latter was mortally wounded in the stomach just as he got there, and Lieutenant Higgin on was shot in the left arm almost at the same minute.

The guns opened fire, and did great execution amongst the villagers, but the R. A. Officer afforded an easy mark for the marksmen from the towers round, and Captain Brown was hit in the arm about the fifth round from the Battery, and Lieutenant Cruikshank was shot soon after, first in the arm, then in the chest, the second wound being fatal. The bullet severed an artery and had a proper tourniquet been applied his life could have been saved, but Dr. Cassidy was stot in the knee, so he could give no assistance. After about five minutes the guns had expended their ammunition, and Colonel Bunny gave orders for a general retirement towards the kotal.

A stand was made at the corner of the garden with the result that the battery and wounded were all got safely over the kotal before the position was evacuated. Here the greatest loss in men occurred, and many individual acts of gallantry were performed, the force being exposed to fire on both sides. The retirement then continued across the six ridges which extend above the Maizar to the sloping plain above Sheranna. A position was taken up on each ridge in succession, and the retirement was conducted in an orderly manner, the wounded being all got safely out on the plain about two miles off. The tribesmen came on in large numbers, and followed closely and persistently and occupied all the heights along the line of retirement, but could not do much damage owing to the steady behaviour of the rearguard, but Lieutenant Higginson was again shot in the arm while crossing the hills.

The force eventually took up a good position about a mile from the east ridge at half past five and waited there for reinforcements from Datta Khel; which arrived three-quarters of an hour later under Lieutenant Debrath, who covered nine miles in an hour and a-half, bringing two companies of the 1st Sikhs and extra gun and rifle ammunition. The tribesmen meanwhile, who numbered well over one thousand, had been kept well in check, and when the gun was got to work again, began to disperse. The heights round were then shelled, also Sheranna village, whence Mr. Gee had seen large parties issue to intercept our retirement. No further opposition was met with. The Khidder Khels gave great assistance in bringing water and charpoys for the wounded. Captain Browne had by now died from loss of blood, and Colonel Bunny did not live to reach the camp at midnight. The Khidder Khel Maliks next day brought in the dead at the request of the Political Officer, the fact being significant that out of twenty-four killed no less than seventeen were Sikhs showing that the Mahomedans who were in practically equal numbers escaped far more largely than their proportion in force would have led one to expect.

The Waziri loss is put at one hundred killed, and numbers are believed to have since died of wounds, a large proportion falling at the corner of the garden where the stand was made.

All the wounded at Datta Khel are doing well. No. 2 Co. Bengal Sappers arrived at Edwardesabad yesterday, while two Companies of the 25th Punjab Infantry left to-day on convoy duty. General Egerton left Banna for Datta Khel last Thursday.

ARTILLERY RELIEFS.

The 28th Field Battery arriving from home next cold weather will be located at Jubbulpore, while the eleventh and 52nd Goorkha go to Bangalore and Ferozepore, respectively.

STAFF QUALIFICATIONS.

Staff Captains Rose, Hamilton, Duncan, Holland, Shaw, Watson, Chatterton, Tottenham, Lowther, Purvis, and MacGeorge, also Lieutenants Senior, Stuart, Twigg, Cunningham, Jackson, and Cobbam have qualified for appointment on Regimental, General and Personal Staff of Army.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Sir James Westland is due in Simla to-morrow.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS AT AN END.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

No further riots have occurred since Thursday evening, but detachments of troops and police are patrolling the dangerous quarters of the town night and day. It is now stated that prominent Mahomedans have arranged for the purchase of the land in dispute, but it is generally felt among the European community that Government ought not to allow the purchase as it will give the lower class Mahomedans the idea that the authorities are afraid of them.

The police are very reticent regarding the number of killed and wounded among the rioters. It is believed, however, that the loss of life has been much greater than the police try to make out. In some quarters it has been put down as high as six or seven hundred, which is of course an absurd exaggeration.

THE DISPUTED PIECE OF LAND.

LATER,

The statement that the disputed piece of land which has been the cause of the riots, has been made over to the Mahomedans, is contradicted by the Maharaja Sir J. M. Tagore, who has life interest in the property.

It is anticipated that there will be more rioting to-day.

A number of Mahomedans from Barnagore, who evidently had the intention of reinforcing the rioters, were stopped yesterday by the police and dispersed.

WHY SHOULD THEY?

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

I have the best authority for stating that there is no truth in the statement that is apparently current in Calcutta that the authorities there telegraphed to the Viceroy for leave to fire on the rioters in the recent disturbances.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 4.

The gravest anxiety is felt here owing to the complete absence of rain, and affairs in the districts are alarming. The food-stuffs have risen to famine prices, and the poor in consequence have resorted to anything for sustenance, which has brought about cholera of the worst possible form.

General Tucker's wife has almost completely recovered from an attack which caused endless anxiety till yesterday.

Colonel Adye's enquiry at Bolarum is postponed owing to want of counsel. Mr. Daly, barrister, of Bombay, and Mr. Edgelow, solicitor, will possibly appear for Colonel Adye, who has gone down to Bombay to engage them. The proceedings of the enquiry are a profound secret, and nothing will be known of it till the Commander-in-Chief decides upon further measures. The court comprises four senior officers of the Hyderabad Contingent.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 18.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

No better introduction to the memorable event that is so close at hand could have been devised than the important gathering of the British Empire League held at Liverpool last Saturday. The British Empire League is not, as its name seems to imply, an organisation for the promotion of the thinly-veiled Protectionist views of a handful of well-meaning and enthusiastic opponents of Free Trade, but an association for carrying on the work initiated by the defunct Imperial Federation League. There is one difference, however, between the two bodies, as the Duke of Devonshire was careful to explain. Whereas the Imperial Federation League sought to bring about the closer union so much desired by us all by means political, its successor desires to gain that object by the medium of commerce. It was fitting that the first public appearance of Mr. Lauries and the other Colonial Premiers who seem to throw all the foreign visitors however illustrious into the shade should be in connection with a Society by which it is possible great things may be accomplished.

THE MOTHERLAND AND THE COLONIES.

In the course of his interesting speech the Duke of Devonshire contrasted the feeling entertained towards the colonies to-day with that which obtained in the days when the Manchester school flourished and when colonial expansion and consolidation were regarded as a policy of doubtful principle. We have advanced far from that view now. He continued to believe that Free Trade is the best policy for this country, but that system had not acted quite as its advocates of 50 years ago imagined it would. "We have," he said, "since learned by painful experience that no old or new markets are being thrown open to us by the influence of free trade alone, and that if we want to provide for the increasing commerce which is necessary for the support of our increasing population we must find those markets for ourselves, and must use every opportunity either of expanding or of consolidating our colonial positions." The old belief that extensions of territory were inexpedient and that we ought to aim at withdrawing from conquered lands as soon as possible had been held long enough, perhaps, indeed, too long. Now we were reaping its results and finding that it had placed a crop of serious obstacles in our path. On the question whether the Empire can exist with the "virtual democracy" under which we live the Duke took a hopeful view, but he pointed out that we have absolutely new problems to face, and he hoped they would be closely studied in this Jubilee year by the masses of our people. "The unity which we seek for," he said, "is not a mechanical fetter, intended to stifle the development of natural influences or to mould us together in one barren system of uniformity. For the first time in history we are going to endeavour, I hope successfully, to present to the world the spectacle of a Nation, Imperial but at the same time free; and I hope in the time to come it may be possible for history to recall that our people have shown themselves not unequal to the enormous and unprecedented task which they have undertaken." The speeches of the Australian Premiers left nothing to be desired from the Imperial point of view, but they did not say much that we have not heard before.

As was to be expected the most interesting deliverance was that of Mr. Laurier which occupies about two columns of the *Times* and is reported verbatim. The Canadian Premier had the duty assigned to him of replying at the banquet given by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to the toast of "Commerce and the Empire." His speech, it is to be hoped, will be carefully studied by English politicians when they can give more attention than is possible during the present exciting days. The first part of Mr. Laurier's first speech in England was an unqualified panegyric of the policy which gave Canada legislative freedom. Sixty years ago the whole of British America was discontented, and two provinces were in open rebellion. To-day there is not a "shadow of agitation;" the people of French as well as English descent proclaim their ardent loyality to the British Crown. Interesting and suggestive was the retrospect, still more interesting and instructive were his remarks as to the future. There is something in the air, says the Duke of Devonshire, which tells us at home that we are citizens of a greater State than that which is contained within these little islands on the north-west of Europe. We may be on the eve of some remarkable developments, remarks the *Times*. In his Liverpool speech and in the further development of his ideas that he has made in speeches elsewhere, Mr. Laurier has seemed to imply that a change in the present relations between the Motherland and Colonies is not very far off. A time will come when the Colonies will be dissatisfied with their present position. "We want," says Mr. Laurier, "to be a little more than Colonists." The New Zealander of Macaulay's fancy will not be occupied in meditating on the ruins of London, but he will stand at the gate of Westminster Palace and ask for admission. When the period arrives there must be either separation or closer unity. It depends, Mr. Laurier says, upon the people of these isles which of these two solutions of the problem shall be adopted. For the next few days, at any rate, most sensible persons it might be supposed would be glad to banish dull politics to Jupiter and Saturn but the ruling passion is never absent from some people. Thus we find certain organs of the ministerialists seeking to make capital for the Unionist party out of the visit of the Colonial Premiers, while some rival journals are quoting Mr. Laurier's speeches as a proof of the wisdom of adopting a Home Rule policy for Ireland. These unreasonable articles have, I am glad to say, been coldly received by both parties, and it is to be hoped that the hint will have the proper effect on the combative editors.

JUBILEE SEATS AT A DISCOUNT.

There is no doubt that a considerable sum of money will be dropped by the Jubilee Syndicates who seem by the recklessness with which they have erected elaborate stands and acquired houses on the line of the procession to have acted as if they expected London would be crammed with millionaires during the festivities about to take place. It is estimated that the combined losses of four of the largest ventures will amount to at least £40,000, and there is no possibility of the most enterprising of all the speculators, Mr. Maskelyne, making a profit out of his stand on St. Paul's Churchyard. At the Golden Jubilee in 1887 the state of things was very different. Then four-fifths of the seats offered for hire between Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey were disposed of ten days before the Procession and Thanksgiving Service. A few days ago not more than one-fifth had been let, and although since then prices have come down considerably, there are still an enormous number of vacant places for which at present there is no demand. The Editor of "The London Handbook" who has taken the trouble to make careful inquiries mentions the case of a tenant of some rooms overlooking Fleet-street, who was offered in May £300 for his frontage; he foolishly refused the amount, and is now looking for a customer at £50; he is unable to find one. The fact that at least one of the big operators is announcing his willingness to sell his places for what they cost him tells its own tale. Apart from the private stands the accommodation for well-to-do sight-seers is enormous. Look what an immense number of people are provided for in the Government stand on Constitution Hill extending from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park Corner, and this is only one of the structures erected for the use of public officers, civil and military, and their families. Then there are the stands at private houses like the town mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, and the stands for Peers and members of the House of Commons. In addition to these there are the stands at the clubs in Piccadilly, St. James's Street, and Pall Mall. There is not a single club on the line of route (which passes directly through Clubland) which has not either erected a capacious stand for its members and their friends or made provision for the procession to be viewed from its windows.

ARE THE STANDS SAFE?

Another reason which has certainly contributed to the "slump" in seats is that those who occupy them will run risks either from the collapse of these structures or from fire. It cannot be said that these fears are entirely unreasonable, although the London County Council has at last woke up and is doing its best to prevent the Jubilee Day being marred by some fearful catastrophes. It has just issued a series of regulations which if they are properly carried out will minimise the dangers referred to. Smoking is to be prohibited or at any rate to be forbidden—a very necessary precaution in view of the inflammable nature of the stands and of the garments of their fair occupants; a certain amount of space for each person is required; and instructions given for keeping the staircases clear. One thing has not been referred to in the London press, perhaps wisely, if the nerves of those who will occupy stands on Tuesday be considered. I refer to the fact that some of the stands have been erected in some cases under inexperienced and inadequate superintendence. Everybody, as the District Surveyor of one of the largest districts to be traversed by the Royal Procession said to me yesterday, "is a carpenter, and some of the individuals employed as foremen are no more fit for such a position than an auctioneer would be to command the fleet at the Naval Review." The District Surveyor has designed perhaps more stands than any one else in London, and he tells me that he can hardly sleep at night for thinking of his responsibility. As showing the incompetence of some of the so-called foremen he told me a rather gruesome story. A ledge had to be provided for some beams of timber. To secure the *minimum* of safety this ledge should at least be 10 inches in depth. What sort of a ledge had this precious "foreman" provided? One of a single inch and-a-half! Fortunately the timely arrival on the scene of the District Surveyor put the matter all right, but think what would have happened if this stupendous blunder had not been detected in time! My friend is not a man accustomed to use violent language, but he admits that he was provoked on this occasion to use words that he would not have employed if he had been addressing, say a Diocesan Conference. To his indignant inquiry of the "foreman" as to what he meant by such a piece of madness, the offender replied "Well, this is work that I know very little about!" Let us earnestly hope that the inspection of the stands that has been instituted by the authorities of Spring Gardens may be of so searching a character as to detect whatever faults of construction there may be in these temporary structures, but should unfortunately any of them give way, it will not, in the circumstances, be very surprising.

IS LONDON CROWDED?

This is a question that is being much discussed just now, and by crowded people mean crowded with wealthy visitors. On high authority it was stated a few days ago that there is a significant absence of visitors and a general slackness of trade. I think I mentioned a week or two ago that the proprietors of the big hotels at the West End were complaining of the season being instead of a phenomenal one as was expected less busy than usual. Fashionable London is fuller than it was then; but it is not at present nearly so full as was anticipated, and to judge from the present state of things it does not look as if we shall hear of American plutocrats being oblized next week to share the Benches on the Thames Embankment and in Trafalgar Square with the Princess of Wales's interesting outcast friends. However, there may be an influx in the next 24 hours, but I am a little credulous as to the statement in this evening's *St. James Gazette* that every available bed not only on the line of route but in all adjoining neighbourhoods had been snapped up in many instances weeks ago. Indeed, I know that this is not the case so far as some good lodging houses quite in the centre of London are concerned where there are loud complaints of the badness of the season. The Secretary of the Gordon group of Northumberland Street hotels—the Grand, the Metropole, and the Victoria—in an interview confirm what I have said on this subject. He accounts for the season being such a very poor one by the fact that it commenced two or three weeks later than is customary, and that it will practically terminate with the Jubilee ceremonies. He says town will quickly empty. And no wonder. The discomfort that all dwellers in the West End have experienced since the plague of carpenters appeared will be repeated when the work of demolition begins and our great thoroughfares become once more huge workshops. No one who is not obliged to stay will submit to this further torture and consequently the pockets of London hotelkeepers, tradesmen, and others will suffer. Practically all business in London is at a standstill, and will remain so until Monday week.

ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE JUBILEE.

Most persons recognise the Imperial aspects of the great event that has brought together a unique gathering of our Colonial statesmen. We did not want the Diamond Jubilee to show that no Sovereign who has ever sat on the English throne enjoyed to the same extent as Queen Victoria the respect, admiration, love and veneration of all her subjects. But the press necessarily attendant upon the due commemoration of her Majesty's glorious reign is a trial to the flesh of some of her most dutiful liegemen, was calling a few days ago upon a very distinguished man who has represented our beloved monarch in one of the highest positions that can be filled by a Briton and whose affection for her Majesty goes without saying. Our conversation naturally turned on the one absolutely absorbing topic of the hour. "Oh," he said in a half serious manner, "I do wish some London paper would have the courage to say about the Jubilee what you know John Lang (of the old *Mofussilite*) said about the Gorham case, 'Damn the Gorham case.' I should feel much relieved if some able editor would say "Damn the Jubilee." I do not know whether the wish thus expressed has been realised, but I am told that the editor of one of our important Conversative dailies is amongst the not insignificant number of Londoners who have decided to quit London on the 21st for at least 36 hours. The editor of the London Handbook says in his letter to which I have previously referred that it is almost difficult to find a Londoner who has not made up his mind to keep out of town on the 22nd instant "to avoid the crush." This is rather an exaggeration, but the exodus will be large and would be larger if there were not persons styled wives and others called children to be taken into consideration. *A propos* a barrister friend of mine with encumbrances says that early in the Jubilee preparations his better-half suggested that they and their children should engage seats for the procession, expressing a preference for aristocratic Piccadilly. At that time the price asked for places in Piccadilly was almost fabulous "Very well," he said, "the cost will be so much" (mentioning a pretty big amount), "and if we go to see the Jubilee procession we shall not be able to have a holiday this summer." He added that in his opinion three weeks in Switzerland would do them all more good than three hours in Piccadilly. His wife assented, and is content to remain at home on the 22nd.

INDIA AND THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION CONGRESS.

The International Congress on Technical Education, which is meeting this year in the rooms of the Society of Arts, was opened on Tuesday by the Duke of Devonshire in his capacity as Lord President of the Council. The Minister of Education, Sir John Gorst, M.P., has also taken much interest in the Congress, and took the chair this morning when the question of technical education was introduced by Mr. J. A. Baines, I.S.C., and Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P. The papers read by those gentlemen were listened to with great interest, especially by the distinguished foreign delegates.

LORD DUFFERIN'S TRIBUTE TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Both as an Ambassador and an Administrator the Marquis of Dufferin owed a great deal—more than is generally supposed by the public—to the assistance he has received from his devoted secretaries and subordinates. But unlike some other public men who shall be nameless he has never forgotten or failed to recognise his obligations to those who have materially contributed to the success of his exceptionally brilliant career. The organisers of the annual dinner of the Home Civil Service, therefore, showed much wisdom in selecting the eloquent and amiable Marquis to preside over their interesting gathering and to deliver the customary panegyric. His lordship amusingly described the dependence Ministers of the day must necessarily place on the permanent staff of their respective department; he declared that the whole machine continues to work as smoothly and perhaps even more smoothly during an interregnum; and testified to the loyalty with which members of the Service whatever might be their own political leanings serve the chiefs of which party is in power. There is one quality happily possessed by our Civil Service on which Lord Dufferin does not appear to have touched, possibly because he thought it might not be in good taste. I allude to the purity which Englishmen are proud to remember is one of the distinguishing features of the official class from the highest to the lowest. When we are congratulating ourselves on the many blessings associated with the long rule to be celebrated in a few days it is only fair to recall the advantages this country enjoys in being served by a body of men against whose personal integrity we never hear the faintest whisper and who are in no way the creatures of any political party or cabal. What Lord Dufferin remarked about the members of the Indian Civil Service will no doubt be specially appreciated at a moment when their already overweighted shoulders have been further burdened by another grievous calamity. The ex-Viceroy pointed out that the duties of Indian Civilians are more exacting even than those of their brethren at home, as the former have frequently to perform political and administrative functions separated in this country by so clean a line of demarcation. "Yet scarcely more than a thousand of them have been found sufficient to conduct the affairs of a population amounting to one-fifth of the human race. Living for the most part as well-nigh solitary units, lost and smothered amid the alien multitudes around them, they contrive, though one can scarcely tell how, to maintain unquestioned the supremacy of British rule and British civilization throughout their enormous jurisdictions, inspiring the diverse populations which constitute their charge with a feeling of awe and veneration for the Crown which is one of the miracles of the age." Nor must the organisation be regarded as an artificial creation imported readymade from England. "Though modified from time to time by external Executive influences, the Indian Civil Service is a self-developed growth and accretion, with a *modus operandi*, with traditions, and gigantic conceptions of industry peculiarly its own. As a result, to those officials like the Viceroys and others who come in contact with it from outside it gives the impression of a living organism, vitalized in past ages, and continuing in motion through an impetus generated from within, until the humiliating conviction is forced upon us that we ourselves are but ephemeral accidents attached for a brief space to the mighty whirring wheel of this extraordinary machine." Lord Dufferin generously added:—"What my obligations are to this noble service, to the devoted men working in an obscurity which is seldom penetrated by the sunshine of popular appreciation, and with the knowledge that others will reap where they have sown, no words of mine can sufficiently express." It is a pity that similar sentiments do not appear to be entertained by those responsible for the distribution of the tickets for the Jubilee stands. We should not in that case hear of so many men who have done so much to uphold the fame of Britain in our Indian Empire being left out in the cold while every Colonial however undistinguished and insignificant seems to have obtained with ease as many and in some instances more places than he wanted.

THE DEATH ROLL.

General Robert Walter M'Leod Fraser, Colonel of the 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was accidentally run over by an omnibus in the crowded Edgware Road and killed on the spot; General Augustus Halifax Ferryman, C.B., who commanded the 89th Regiment in the Crimean war; Major General Beville, C.B., formerly of the Bombay Army; the Rev. Alexander Freeman, the fifth wrangler of his year and a distinguished astronomer; Mr. Daniell O'Connell, son of the famous Irish leader ex-M.P. for Traler—he died a Liberal Unionist; Sir Henry Ayers, a prominent politician in South Australia; General Von Albadyll, a leading officer of the German Army; Jakob Falke, the Austrian man of letters and historian; Frau Charlotte Wolter, the first *tragedienne* of her time on the German speaking stage; and Father Kneipp, whose institution in Bavaria for the cure chiefly by water of almost all the ills that flesh is heir to is known all over the world.

CROP PROSPECTS.

UNFAVOURABLE OUTLOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The crop reports of the past week reflect general anxiety caused by the break in the rains.

Prices inclined to rise in Madras, are slightly higher in parts of Bengal, and fluctuating with a tendency upwards in the North-West Provinces and Central Provinces; elsewhere they remain much as before.

Cattle are noticed as dying in parts of Madras and the Punjab, and continuing to deteriorate over a wide area of Bombay Presidency.

The damage from the floods is recorded in Patna and Saran, while seedlings in the Central Provinces are parched for want of moisture, and rice and jute crops are reported as severely injured by the earthquake in the Garo Hills.

In the Punjab spring crops are good, and in Burma the prospects generally are favourable.

The total numbers under relief have now fallen to three and a-quarter millions.

MUSKETRY PRIZES AND MEDALS.

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Two silver cups valued at five hundred rupees each and a Magdala gold medal will be presented in the coming season as musketry prizes by Sir George White. One cup goes to the British service team, the other to the native army team, making the highest aggregate score at the annual meetings at Meerut, Bangalore, Poona, Secundrabad, and Mandalay. A medal goes to the best individual shot in the native army as shown by the same test in competition.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting, yesterday morning, declared their dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The profits available, including Rs. 3,14,337 brought forward from the previous half-year, amounted approximately to Rs. 20,15,737, which was disposed of as follows:—In payment of a dividend at 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 10,00,000; transferred to Reserve fund, Rs. 4,00,000; transferred to gratuity and pension fund, Rs. 1,00,000; and carried forward, Rs. 5,15,737. The average rate for advances on loans during the half-year was 9·884 per cent.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. ADEN.

After leaving Aden, on Monday afternoon, the P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, which arrived here on Saturday with the English mails, sighted the R. I. M. S. Mayo, and learned about the finding of Aden. The Mayo signalled that the fourteen rescued persons were all doing well. For four days after leaving Aden the Peninsular had a man at the mast, in the look-out for any of the boats of the wrecked steamer, but no discovery was made.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

DEATH OF MR. RAND.

AN IMPOSING FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SATURDAY.*

* The following appeared in part of our Saturday's issue:—Mr. Rand breathed his last, at 3-18 o'clock, this morning.

LATER.

Mr. Rand got worse about one o'clock. His temperature was then 106 degrees. At three he was evidently sinking, the temperature having risen to 107. At 18 minutes past three he died. A *post mortem* examination was held this morning, but the proceedings have not yet been made public.

Mr. Sale held an enquiry about eleven at the hospital. Lieutenant Owen Lewis was the first witness. His evidence recapitulated the events of the night of the 22nd June, most of which had already been published after the former enquiry.

Mrs. Averst was the next witness examined.

Dr. McConaghy and Mr. Rand's coachman were examined. The inquiry is proceeding. The funeral is to take place this evening.

VOTE OF CONDOLENCE.

At the meeting of the Suburban Municipality, Dr. Bhandarkar in the chair, a resolution was passed recording their utter abhorrence of the dastardly crime, and sympathy with Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Ayerst.

POONA, JULY 3.

As stated, Mr. Rand passed the whole day yesterday very restlessly. About one o'clock in the night his temperature rose to 106°, and to 107° at about 3 a.m. He passed away peacefully at 3-18. He was more or less delirious the three preceding days, but he never suffered great pain. His brother was at his bed side the whole day and night yesterday.

The sad news of his death soon spread in the city and cantonment. Several officers and gentlemen, among whom were Surgeon-General Cook, Surgeon-Colonel Salaman, Surgeon-Colonel McConaghy, Surgeon-Major J. P. Barry, Surgeon-Captain Collis-Barry, Surgeon-Major Donnett, Surgeon-Captain Heath, and Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones came to the hospital early in the morning. A *post mortem* examination was held at about eight in the morning by Drs. McConaghy, J. P. Barry, Collis-Barry, and Donnett. About eleven o'clock Mr. E. L. Sale held an inquest, when Lieutenant Owen Lewis, Mrs. Ayerst, Dr. McConaghy, the two nurses who were in the hospital at the time Mr. Rand was brought in, and the coachman of the deceased were examined.

Lieutenant Owen Lewis being called, said:—Shortly after twelve o'clock on the night of 22nd June I drove back from Ganesh Khind. A victoria passed mine containing a lady who called for help. I shouted to her coachman to stop, and he did so. Lieutenant Sargent who was with me accompanied me to the carriage. I saw Lieutenant Ayerst apparently dead in his carriage with Mrs. Ayerst. Lieutenant Sargent who was in my carriage got into Ayerst's carriage, whilst Mrs. Ayerst got into mine. When I was starting I saw another carriage coming down from Ganesh Khind, and thinking it might contain a doctor called on the driver to stop. I got out and went and asked the occupant if he was a doctor. As I received no answer I shook him, when he groaned, and looking at his features I saw it was Mr. Rand, apparently hurt. I asked the driver if he knew the Sassoon Hospital, and I told him to wait while I went to Mrs. Ayerst. As soon as I got to my gharry, however, I saw Mr. Rand's coachman drive on. I tried to follow him, but my horse was too slow. I then stopped a tonga and found it contained some hospital nurses, and asked them if they could overtake Mr. Rand's gharry. I went to the Sassoon Hospital in a carriage lent me by some Parsee gentleman, and Mr. Rand had not arrived. Finding Lieut. Ayerst was dead, I hurried Mrs. Ayerst away, leaving word at the hospital about Mr. Rand. I only gave a cursory inspection of Mr. Rand, but I saw some bleeding at the corner of his mouth. I did not see any crowd on the road near Ganesh Khind. It was fairly light owing to the bonfires.

After this evidence the representatives of the press were asked to retire. The verdict given was that some person or persons who are not known murdered the deceased.

THE FUNERAL.

Mr. Rand's funeral was one of the most imposing seen for a long time in this station, and it lacked nothing of the features of sadness which generally marks the long last march of one beloved. Few were there who did not sincerely grieve for him, who was so brutally cut off in the midst of life and none but felt hearty sympathy for the lonely younger brother marching by himself unfriended after the coffin. It was a pitiful sight and went straight to the hearts of those that beheld it.

A large number of gentlemen, including his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, assembled at the Sassoon Hospital to pay their last respects to the dead. At the time appointed the cortege left that place and took the Stavely Road. The road hereabouts was crowded with thousands of natives, who all stood to watch the procession move out. The coffin was placed on a gun carriage of the 16th Field Battery, and was followed immediately in the rear by Mr. J. Rand, younger brother of the deceased, the members of the Political Department and Drs. McConaghy and Heath, who so long and attentively watched over him during his illness. The Band of the Durham Light Infantry fell in at the head of the procession, when it arrived at the corner of Sholapur Road near the race-course, and immediately played Beethoven's solemn Funeral March. At the cross road formed by the Solapur Road and Wanowrie a large number of European gentlemen and officers of the station as also a considerable contingent of Native Sardars and gentlemen joined the procession, which proceeded slowly towards the cemetery, headed by the Band. When within sight of St. Sepulchre's the "Dead March in Saul" was played, and the cortege slowly marched between a company of the 14th Bombay Infantry men who served under the late Mr. Rand during the plague operations on the one hand, and a considerable contingent of European sergeants from the two local British Regiments on the other. The Band also divided, and allowed the company to pass through.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Mr. Heaton, Private Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble Heneage, and Captain Berkley Levett, and H. E. General Sir Charles Nairne, with Major Mercer, his Military Secretary, awaited the party near the cemetery gate. On arrival the coffin was removed from its carriage, and being received on the shoulders of six sergeants of the Royal Irish Rifles was carried into the gate. Dr. Myine, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Revds. P. B. Horne and W. A. Dickins, read the burial service, while the large numbers of ladies and gentlemen present stood in a wide circle four and five deep around the grave. Although several hundreds of natives followed the coffin, including many respectable gentlemen, none of them was permitted to enter the cemetery compound, and the service was conducted solely in the presence of Europeans and Eurasians. The number of ladies who attended was particularly large. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst with bowed head stood at a little distance from the foot of the grave, while round about were those gentlemen who had acted as pall-bearers and Mr. Rand's brother.

At the conclusion of the solemn ceremony, the wreaths and other floral offerings were placed by the side of the grave, and after many had looked down at the coffin as it lay in its last resting place the company withdrew.

Among the many wreaths one of the handsomest was that placed on the coffin in the name of the bereaved wife of the deceased by the brother of Mr. Rand.

The police arrangements were very well carried

out under the able supervision of Mr. Guider, Asst. Supt., and Inspector Flemming,

The wreaths sent to the hospital were inscribed as follows :—

'A tribute of admiration and regard from Major A. Paget and officers engaged in the Poona Plague Operations.'

'With sympathy from Mrs. Beveridge.'

'With deep heartfelt sympathy from Poona Plague Committee.'

'With much sympathy from Mrs. R. Noble.' With much sympathy from officers, European and Eurasian clerks of the Military Accounts Department.'

'From Colonel and Mrs. Burton Bennett.'

'With sympathy from Major and Mrs. Walter.'

'With sympathy from Major Walter and officers, 19th Bombay Infantry.'

'With sympathy from Major and Mrs. Williams.'

'With sympathy from Miss Moxon.'

'From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Clarkson, I. M. S.'

'From Sorabjee Cowasjee Dubash.'

'With sympathy from Assistant Collectors, Poona, (Mr. Sale and Mr. Bonus).'

Wreaths from the following were placed on the coffin at the cemetery :—

'H. E. Lord and Lady Sandhurst.'

'H. E. General and Mrs. Nairne.'

'Major-General Duncan, Mr. E. W. Edgerley, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Colonel Rawden Reilly and officers, 25th Pioneers, Gunner Robert Dickie, the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, Mr. Symonds, Mr. Arthur, of Satara, and Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee.

Amongst those present were H. E. Lord Sandhurst, H. E. General C. E. Nairne, C. B., Genl. J. Duncan, Genl Curtels, Sir Charles Ollivant, Mr. Goldsmid, Surg.-Capt. Thacker, Col. E. I. Newnham Smith, Mr. Tod, Genl. Caldecott, Capt. Knatchbull, Surg-Capt. Swinton, Mr. Lauton, Col. Burton-Bennett, Major Williams, Commandant Warren, Rev. P. B. Home, Rev. G. H. Lewis, Officers of the D. L. I., R. I. R., 2nd Bo. Grenadiers, Officers 2nd Bo. Lancers, 19th Bo. Infantry, 14th Bo Infantry, Capt. Westropp, Col. Barclay, Hon. Mr. Shuttleworth, Mr. Mollison, Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Hon'ble. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Mr. Davidson, Col. Fletcher, Capt. Oglivie, Surg.-Major G. H. Bull, Mr. C. B. Beatty, Mr. Sale, Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, Hon. Mr. Monteith, Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, Hon'ble J. K. Spence, Rev. H. Small, Mr. Brierly, Rev. Mr. Fox, Surg-Genl. Cooke, H. Aga Khan, Aga Mooch-el Shah, Right Rev. Bishop Linden, Mr. Jacob Sassoon, Surg-Genl Churchill, Rev. Mr. Gothard, Lieut. C. M. Shearme, Lieut. Grey Mill, Kumar Shri Ranjitsinghjee of Sangeli, Brig Surg-Col. S. Mr. Salaman, Col. R. A. Prideaux, Lieut. Lyons, Mr. Hudson, Mr. H. Kennedy, Dr. Donnet, Mr. Moriarty, Brig.-Surg.-Col. Edge, Mr. Plunkett, C. I. E. Major O'Sullivan, R. E., Mr. Fred, Young, Mr. H. Bromley; Brig. Surg.-Col. G. Hay, Mr. Cooper, Major Gordon, Brig.-Surg.-Col. W. McConaghy, Surg.-Capt. T. B. Collis-Barry, Surg.-Major J. P. Barry, Surg.-Capt. Lloyd Jones, Major Paget. The nurses of the Sassoon Hospital, Surg.-Capt. Heath, Dr. Cabanis Da Mello, Dr. Dias, Mr. Laville, Mr. Carvalho, Mr. Webb, Dr. Rodrigues, Major Moon, Capt. Wiseman, Capt. Lovett, Col. Greenstreet, R.E., Mr. Edgerley, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mr. Alexander, Major Batchelor, Col. Rawdon Reilly, and officers of the 25th Pioneers, Mr. Rand, Dr. Church, Dr. Dias, House Surg. Sassoon Hospital, Mr. M. Kennedy, Mr. J. T. Lewis, Mr. S. A. Kennedy, Lt.-Col. Mann, R.E., Colonel H. O. Selby, Prof. Selby, Superintendent, H. Bewsh, K. B. D. Bambaji, Rao Saheb Balkrishna Sayonne, Mr. M. H. Bastow, Mr. Aderji Dorabji Ghaswalla, Mr. F. D. Ghaswala, Dr. Rodrigues, Mr. Rajunna Lingoo, Mr. Gangaram Bhow Mhaske, Mr. Abdoola Aadoot Wahed, Khan Bahadoor Jaffer Joosub, Mr. Hirjibhoy Dhunjishaw, Mr. Framroz Sorabji Chenai, Mr. Pestonji Bomanji, Mr. R. B. Koopooswamy Mudliar, Mr. Damodher Mudliar, Khandalavalla, Sardar C. B. Dorabji Pudamji, Mr. D. D. Boottee, K.B.N.M. Nanavati, Mr. Bhicaji Merwanji, Mr. H. ji Cassun Ludha, Rao Bahadur K. V. Raste, Professor Kanhavate, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Manockji Cursetji, Mr. Nowroji Pudamji, Mr. Nurwanjee Framjee Pleader, Mr. Arurkshaw Dhunjeeshaw, Mr. Mirza Bussah Baig, C.S., Dr. Subnis, Mr. Wasudeo Chiplunkar, Mr. Balkrishna V. Mudliar, Dr. R. E. Bhandarkar, R. B. Bhide, R. B. Pendse, Mr. Bejunjee Cursetjee, Mr. Jogiekar, Professor Mulvi, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C., from Bombay, Mr. Ferns, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Xavier, Mr. Davies Mr. Pilsmer, Mr. Miller, Mr. Date, Mr. Greig Norris, Mr. Ainsley, Mr. Guider.

As a mark of respect the cricket match XI. vs. XVI., which was to have come off to-day on the Gymkhana ground, was postponed. Some schools in the city were also closed. The Gymkhana Rifle shooting and the Durham Light Infantry Band in the evening were cancelled. Mr. Rand's widow is expected to arrive here by next mail.

A general public meeting of the inhabitants of the Cantonment of Poona is announced to take place on Monday next at the Albert Edward Institute to express their sympathy and send letters of condolence to Mrs. Ayerst and Mrs. Rand and also to Government.

A VOTE OF CONDOLENCE.

A special general meeting of the members of the Suburban Municipality, under the presidency of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, was held at the Municipal Office for scrutinizing the votes of candidates for elections which took place on Friday last. Before the business commenced, the chairman read a letter from the House Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, announcing the death of Mr. W. C. Rand, I.C.S., late Chairman, Poona Plague Committee. The following resolution was then unanimously agreed to :—The meeting has received the intelligence of the death of Mr. W. C. Rand, I.C.S., late Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee, with the deepest regret, and places on record its sense of utter abhorrence and detestation of the dastardly murder of two British officers on the Ganesh Khind road on the night of the 22nd of June last, in the midst of rejoicings on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The meeting hopes that the instigators and pepetrators of the dastardly deeds will soon be detected and brought to justice. A copy of this resolution to be sent to Mrs. Rand and Mr. Ayerst through the Collector of Poona. The meeting then adjourned to Monday next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From my gadi to your editorial chair is a long way, so far indeed that what is published in your columns of the *Bombay Gazette* I have not the pleasure of reading until the night of the third day after publication. Hence it is you must please not consider my humble emanations and observations dilatory and long thought out.

My motive in addressing you now is to remind you of a role or duty you once assumed, but have for a long time neglected and that in consequence you may consider yourself somewhat, and to a certain extent, responsible for the villainous tragedy committed in Poona on the 22nd instant, because, as long as your impartial censorship of the Bombay Vernacular Press continued, so long were the seditious, villainous vilifications of the mild Hindu kept within bounds; you pulled his sting and crushed his venom.

"Control," now proves conclusively the correctness of my theory. It is, therefore to be hoped that you will kindly resume your role of censorship for the information and guidance of your British readers. I believe in all "Control's" statements, save that contained in his last sentences. The loyal thousands of whom he speaks are to be found only in the Surat districts and not certainly among the readers of the "Vaibhav," "Sudharak," the "Kalpatra," "Maratha," "Kesari," the "Maharastra Mitra" "Dnyan Prakrash" etc. These seditious journals are not read by Britishers. Few of whom unfortunately, even among the official class can read or understand them. The Native officials, woo, to a man read and digest them, do not consider it their duty to animadvert or call attention to the poison they sow, and which, to their knowledge, is taking root. The Rao Sahebs, the Khan Sahebs, and Bahadurs of the bench and kutcherry may not subscribe to the Political educators above mentioned or to the 'Amrita Bazzar Patrika"; for all that they become acquainted with their contents on subjects social and political, particularly the latter-mentioned political incendiary and peace-disturber, which has a wide circulation throughout the Presidency and throughout India, which is passed from father to son, from brother to brother, from friend to friend, and is to be found on the table of every native library. I hope the cowardly Poona murderers will have been arrested before this reaches you, if not, I wish I was there to whisper in the detective's ears. The Bamptar, professional criminal's, living in Bamburda and its neighbourhood, could be bribed to do the deed or to shelter and screen the door after perpetration, so also could the ramooses, Bhils and coolies to be found in the same vicinity and elsewhere in and around Poona. Amongst these classes the murderers will probably be found, but not the instigators or blood-money contributors. As to the arrest of the real culprits I anticipate little difficulty. Not so as regards the concooters of these diabolical political crimes and those who conceived and plotted the plan of the murders and who probably disguised the naelves when communicating the plan and paying the money for its execution in advance and in arrears. As, however, at the present time the police talent and intelligence of the Presidency are concentrated at Poona, it would be sheer presumption on my part to say more. A political crime of the Poona type, nurtured in congenial soil and a seditious atmosphere, becomes a contagious disease and should therefore be treated as plague, and similar stringent measures of another kind adopted.

In the interests of selfish misguided natives, do, please, devote a small space of the *Bombay Gazette* to the publication of translated tit-bits culled from the abovenamed vernaculars and others of like mind, so that the fierce light of public opinion may wither up such sentiments and cripple their circulation. At all events such publicity will enable your readers here and at home to realize the poisonous nature of the crops to be reaped from the seed that is being sown, and the quagmires that are being prepared for us.—Yours, etc,

June 20. J. A. M. I.

THE NATIVE PRESS AND ITS SUPPORTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a melancholy instance of human ingratitude that the sect which, perhaps, above all others among the Natives of this Presidency, has received solid privileges at the hands of a paternal Government, should be foremost among its traducers! The reckless and impudent charges that have been made by accredited representatives of this community in depreciation of the work of public officers, and the wholesale sedition that has been preached by its newspapers, have been directly associated by most people with the crimes that were perpetrated in Poona on the 22nd June.

A glance at the civil list will show who are the recipients of most of the higher posts in the Subordinate Judicial, Revenue, Educational and other departments. The city of Poona swarms with men who have been favoured by Government with distinctions, rewards, and pensions. And yet no organised attempt appears to have been made to censure the disloyal tone of the Press, or to express abhorrence of the crimes which have been laid at the very doors of the community. Rightly did the Collector of Poona comment upon this conspiracy of silence in his speech last Monday. It would be idle to assert that a consensus of opinion on the part of those alone who are in the employ of, or who have reaped personal advantages from, the Government, would not be productive of a more healty tone in the Native Press. It is pretty well known that among the servants of Government are found the chief supporters of the Vernacular and Anti-English papers. Well might such men heed the warning words of Mr. Lamb as to the jeopardy in which their position and privileges may be placed by further incensing the authorities by their hopeless inactivity.—Yours, &c.,

ANGLO-INDIAN.

A BRAHMIN ON THE SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The shafts of abuse have ceased falling, it appears, on the devoted head of the Poona Brahmin. It means that the tumult of excited feelings turned by the first shock of the news of the Poona tragedy in its horror of Anglo-Indians and others feeling with them has now found an adequate expression and so subsided. The gush of recriminative reproach was irresistible and seemed almost inexhaustible in the beginning. But whether from natural weariness or from the want of an artificial incentive in the form of startling revelations by the police enquiry, the storm of abuse has ceased for a while; and now is the time for cool and thinking minds to turn up on the field and see what the landscape looks like. It may be at once pointed out that the wild language of the Anglo-Indian Press with all its suggestiveness has neither enabled the Police to actually detect the secret crime nor in any manner made the matter more easy for them. The investigation in where it was one week ago and the accusers of the Poona Brahmins have been obliged to leave the matter in the hands of the police at last.

Of course the hands of the police was the only place where the matter ought to have been allowed to rest from the very beginning; and let us see what has been gained by the public for the unwarranted usurpation of the policeman's active function by the idle words of the editor. The detection of the crime as already stated has not been a bit advanced. The police are far too quick-witted to need to be put on the scent by anybody. They generally achieve by instinct what others would fail to do even by an elaborate and perfect reasoning. The Poona police moreover are already far too prejudied against the Poona Brahmins not to attempt fastening if they could the guilt in the Government House murder case upon them, in the first instance, else the Poona riot cases, it must be remembered, the Police lost heavily in their prestige by a string of sensational and unsuccessful prosecutions. They have therefore a grudge to pay, at least a reputation to redeem; and it is self-evident that they will never allow this precious opportunity to slip off their hands. Any advice therefore to them from anybody is just superfluous.

But apart from this negative consequence of the outspokenness on the part of the Anglo-Indian Press those are other and positive consequences which are, if anything very mischievous as such a critical juncture. The tension of feeling between the Native and the European communities is here already very great, and the spoken word of the Anglo-Indian Press has only brought it to a breaking point. To ignore the fact that the native community generally sympathises with the aggrieved Brahmin leaders and to maligh the Brahmins, especially, as the actual instigators of the terrible deed is monstrously unfair. There may be no love lost between the Brahmins and the Europeans; but an open wholesale defamation can never be justifiable by either of the communities. Natives never speak of the English soldiers who commit cowardly murders on innocent panchawallas in pure wantonness, as a representative of the European Community in the land, in that connection. Why, even respectable civilians and officers of high position have many a time evinced culpable disregard for native life and feeling; and yet that has never been made a ground enough to damn the whole class of Europeans as brutal. But the Anglo-Indian Press forgets this, in making reckless charges against the Brahmin Community, which can an eyesore to them. If the Penal Code needs amendment so as to bring native journalists within the clutches of law more easily it is certainly far more urgently needed in another direction also so as to make wholesale defamation of the Brahmin class by the Anglo-Indian Press severely punishable.

Besides creating bad blood unnecessarily, the Anglo-Indian Press is instigating the police to persecute the Brahmin community. Who knows that the police are perhaps being put on the wrong scent? At any rate it is certainly discreditable to Anglo-Indian editors as editors. There is, again, a limit to partizanship which editors of whatever caste or creed ought not to transgress; and anticipating the judgment of Law courts, in a peculiarly touchy and delicate matter like the present is a sin against the profession of journalism. The tone of criticism in which the Anglo-Indian press is indulging would not be justifiable even making the extreme supposition that a Brahmin were actually proved the author of the Government House murder. Much less so is it when that event is a huge improbability. And what would be the shame and infamy if at last a European turns out to be the murderer which is quite as possible?

The whole affair is so awkward that it would be dangerous and out of taste to speak out even one's conscience, though in the present writer's case, individual was never so active. In these circumstances I do not know what to say of bold recriminations and gross defamations by which the Anglo-Indian press is blackening the face of the whole Brahmin community. That community is admirably headed by numerous men of such worth and respectability that even slander can find no tongue against them; and it is but cold comfort to these to be told that they are regarded as respectable when the Anglo-Indian press feels no hesitation in dragging their community as a whole into the mire of disgrace. My last point of contention is that it is too early even for Government to take repressive measures so long as the mystery has not been cleared and the real criminals brought to book. It is nothing but indecent haste for irresponsible editors to sit in judgment and award censure and blame in a profuse measure. It is impossible to unsay things once said and therefore it is better to wait patiently to be able to say them once for all.—Yours &c.,

Poona July 2. N. C. KELKAR.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Recent events at Poona have attracted such attention to the ways and doings of Mahratta Brahmins that it may be not without interest at present to note the opinion of their character expressed by a shrewd and impartial observer who lived among them before they had been affected by British influence in any manner, except indeed in the curse ailments of the area subject to their depredations. In 1809, while Colonel Thomas Broughton was in command of the Resident's Escort at Scindia's Court, he wrote a number of private letters to his brother, which have since been published. In one of those letters he praises the physical appearance of the Mahratta Brahmins, but takes a very gloomy view of their character. "I have never," says he, "been able to discover any quality or propensity they possess which might be construed into a fitness for the enjoyment of social life. They are deceitful, treacherous, narrow-minded, rapacious and notorious liars: the only quality they are endowed with, which could, according to our systems of ethics, be placed to the credit side of the account, being candour; for there is not one of the propensities I have enumerated to which a Mahratta would not immediately plead guilty: in his idea of things, they are requisite to form a perfect character." It may be pointed out to the native press that these are not the public outpourings of a rabid Anglo-Indian journalist engaged in his vile occupation of slandering the noble natives of the soil, but are contained in a private letter to a near relation written by a man who had no interest to serve by harsh criticisms, and who, indeed, never expected his letters to see the light of day outside a narrow family circle. At the same time we must admit that the sanitary regulations recently insisted on by an alien Government must be far from congenial to people whose views on sanitary arrangements are such as Colonel Broughton has described. In his description of Scindia's camps he says: "Their respective encampments are made without the smallest attention to regularity, cleanliness or convenience: men, horses, camels and bullocks are all jumbled together in a mass; which mass is surrounded on all sides by others of a similar nature, in a continued series of comfortless confusion." We generally contrive to keep at the distance of about a mile from the army; their disgusting want of cleanliness rendering them most disagreeable neighbours. It is impossible to take a ride in the vicinity of the great camp without being poisoned by the stench arising from the carcass of horses, bullocks and camels, which no one takes the trouble to remove, and a variety of other nuisances." It is hardly surprising that people who appreciated such an environment "retire, at the approach of evening, to the arrack shop, or the tent of the bazar companion, and revel through the night in a state of low debauchery, which could hardly be envied by the keenest votary of Comus and his beastly crew." The picture is not a pleasant one, but there is no gainsaying its accuracy, or the judicial impartiality of the observer.—*Englishman.*

The *Madras Times* writes:—In Poona, according to accounts, the vernacular papers have for a long time past been breathing sedition; there has been declared bad feeling among a section of the people, and any well-trained detective, on the lookout for a possible crime, might surely have been in the confidence of a good many, by proxy if not by person, in such fashion that when the blow came, to which it is probable that a good many were privy, there would not have been very great difficulty in laying hands on the right man. The crime was so dastardly that it is not impossible that the criminals should be able to elude the hid. To meet such case, it is not an irritating show of force—to be paid for by the whole people—that is wanted, but the vigilant eye that looks the city through and though, and that is even beforehand with the guilty man's crimes. It is not possible of course, even with the best detective system, though born in Scotland Yard and fathered by a living Sherlock Holmes, to forestall every crime; but the imposition of a large punitive force upon a settled municipality looks undoubtedly like a confession of weakness rather than a show of strength.

MADRAS NATIVE OPINION.

The *Hindu* in a long article writes:—We should suppose that a public meeting is necessary in Poona, not simply to express the detestation of the citizens at the cowardly murders, but also to respectfully protest against the insinuations of an irresponsible press and of a fanatic Magistrate. When a murder of an Anglo-Indian or two is sufficient to make responsible men rave like this, one cannot but feel that there is not much to be learnt from our Anglo-Indian friends regarding courage under adverse circumstances and coolness of head during misfortune. The speech which the District Magistrate delivered in a mosque was calculated to shock the unprejudiced men of Poona and is conceived in a spirit of low revenge. It is not easy to conceive what possible connection there can be between the murder of plague officers and "the generation now growing up with imp acticable notions of political independence based on a complete misapprehension of the spirit of English party politics." Nor is it clear what the outrage of the sublime day had to do with "a complete misreading of Maharatta history." It is needless to say that this kind of talk will offend a much larger number of people than the District Magistrate had in view; and what is more, it is absolutely unfair. Nothing, in our opinion, is more ill-advised than the attempt now made by the authorities to attach a political importance to the crime of 22nd June. As a matter of fact, it has no more political significance than numerous other murders that are committed in different parts of the world. There is no doubt that much violence was used by the agents employed to detect plague cases; and the illiterate European soldiers who were let out among the poor people for the first time, and who had not much experience of the finer side of life, might not unlikely have allowed themselves a little more freedom than is allowable in their dealings with men—and with women. The extreme nervousness and panic which these hasty measures suggest, could not have seized a Government which is conscious of its real strength. A hundred murders like that committed at Poona cannot in the least impair the power, prestige or dignity of the British Government in the eyes of the common people. Nor has that power need to be supported by such silly and malicious utterances as those of the Poona Magistrate. Every offence that is committed within the empire is taken account of by the agents of law, is investigated by them, and the perpetrators, if discovered, are brought to trial and punishment. We cannot understand why this cause should be given a political significance any more than other similar offences. There is absolutely no warrant for connecting the Vernacular press or those who "misapprehend the spirit of English party politics" with the diabolical deed, and by connecting them with it in the manner Mr. Lamb did, he simply showed that he was waiting for an opportunity to give his venom on those who agitate for political reforms which a magistrunty could have been better for it than when a European officer was murdered on the day of the Queen's Jubilee? Lord Sandhurst, we are sorry, has disappointed the high hopes he raised in the public mind in the beginning. His Lordship has in this case, as in other cases before, played as a tool in the hands of designing men who pursue their present course with a clear and definite end in view. The quartering of a special Police in Poona no less than the fiery speech which it endorses, is a grave political blunder, and one too which will render the detection of the real culprit or culprits a task of the utmost difficulty. It will, above all, drive people who really sympathise with the victims of the outrage and who would help the Government to the best of their power, into an attitude of hostility. Even the worm will turn and turn against those who tread on it!

CALCUTTA NATIVE OPINION.

The *Indian Mirror* thinks the connection of the educated Mahratta Brahmans of Poona with the atrocious murders has yet to be proved. The educated section of the Indian community have adopted no methods for drawing attention to their grievances save those of constitutional agitation, and the ways of Fenian persuasion are unknown to them, and altogether foreign to their nature. Their education has enabled them to give credit to the honesty and benevolence of the intentions of Government in passing the Plague Act. But the majority in India are the uneducated, and these are also social and religious bigots. It was this large class, composed of Hindus and Mahomedans alike, that most resented the operation of the Plague Act. In the discontent of this class lay a serious danger to Government, and this danger was repeatedly pointed out in the newspapers, conducted by our countrymen. These warnings were all unheeded by officialdom, and were construed by its journals as so many disloyal hints to the people of India to rise and massacre. But it would serve no useful purpose to build too much on mere assumptions or previous prejudices. Such a course would only brand the innocent with infamy. Let justice be done by all means, and since human laws make revenge lawful, and as the ancient Hebrew Code, since bodily adopted by the Christians, demands a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye, let the perpetrators of these foul and cowardly murders at Poona suffer the uttermost penalties, which human ingenuity can devise. But let not any innocent person suffer for the guilty. We know that such tragedies subject most of us to fits of blind passion and insensate and indiscriminate retribution. But that such things may not happen in the present case, all classes of the Poona community should work together, and give every help to the police to detect the assassins and their instigators and abettors. And since the Mahratta Brahmans are the party suspected of complicity in these crimes by a large number of Europeans, they ought, for the sake of their fair fame and reputation for loyalty, to put forth special endeavours to see justice vindicated, and to clear themselves of this foul suspicion. And we entreat our European friends to keep calm and to do nothing through clamour. Their resentment is just, but let it fall on the guilty alone. Supposing there are more such assassins in Poona; assuming, that some Mahrattas are rebels at heart; granting that the Vernacular journals in the Deccan are seditious;—why should the whole of India be penalised? Let the ruling class remember the splendid patience of our countrymen under the most trying ordeals amid the sufferings, entailed by such terrible visitations as the famine, the plague, and the earthquake. But beyond this passive patience amid these dire calamities, let their wild enthusiasm for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee be also remembered. Must all these people suffer for the sins of the very few? This would not be justice, but mere wanton barbarity. We can make every allowance for the excited Anglo-Indian feeling. At the same time, we must enter our emphatic protest against the proposal of muzzling the purely Indian section of the Press.

In an article on Wednesday on the Poona tragedy, the *Patrika* exclaimed:—"Can any honest Englishman declare that the Bombay papers howled against British supremacy? Did they not howl only against the way the plague regulations were enforced? They howled in pain; they did not mean ill,—certainly not to the British Government." No: they only meant cowardly, cold-blooded murder. But the *Patrika* will have it that the outrage is a matter of no significance, except as a warning to Government. "To make a mountain of a mole-hill is to perpetuate and intensify that feeling. Let the Government do all it can to find the guilty and punish them. But the Empire is not in danger, the matter is only a local one, and the Government can surely afford to be just, nay, generous. For, if the Government does not lose its head over it, in six months everybody will forget everything about this tragedy. Lord Mayo was a far greater man than those who have fallen victims to the hands of assassins at Poona; yet the cry of the Empire in danger was not raised, and no drastic measure adopted. And the Mayo tragedy has been forgotten by all." It is so difficult, we suppose, to distinguish between the insane act of an individual criminal, and the most deliberate, daring and crafty outrage of modern times, the obvious outcome of a political movement, the moral of which the *Patrika* and other Bengal papers are preaching even at such a moment as the present.

MR. G. B. STACEY.

MR. G. B. STACEY, Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Company, who leaves this city for a new field of usefulness to-morrow, was one of the pioneers of Submarine telegraphy. He arrived in Bombay early in January 1870 to prepare for the laying of the cable to Aden by the "Great Eastern" and other steamers, and has been stationed here ever since. He is now transferred to Cape Town. He was connected with one of the first Submarine cables laid, that between England and Holland in 1854, and has been more or less connected with cables ever since, and is now one of the veterans of Submarine telegraphy.

We take the following notice of Mr. Stacey's career from the "Electrician":—"Mr. Stacey entered the Electric Telegraph Company's service in 1851, and was transferred to the Hague on the laying of the first cable to Holland in 1853, after which he was lent for twelve months to the Prussian Government telegraph office at Berlin, from whence he was transferred in 1856 to the Foreign Gallery, Lothbury, London. He joined the Egyptian Transit Administration in 1857, and remained in this service till 1859. In 1860 he joined Messrs. Glass and Elliott's cable works at Greenwich (which afterwards became the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company). In 1861 Mr. Stacey was appointed to Benghazi on the laying of the first Malta and Alexandria cable, and in 1863 was promoted to the post of Superintendent. From 1863 to 1867 he remained at Benghazi, after which he was transferred to Malta. In 1868 he was appointed Superintendent of the "Lusa-Modica" land line through Italy, and as Agent to the Italian Government. In 1869 he became General Superintendent at Bombay of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (afterwards the Eastern Telegraph Company). It will be seen that Mr. Stacey, in common with many of his old colleagues, experienced many changes in the early years of the electric telegraph, but a termination came to his wanderings, and he has remained in the same service at Bombay since 1869."

Mr. Stacey takes ship to-morrow for the Cape, where in the service of the same company he will be among new surroundings and make new friends, while enjoying one of the finest climates of the world. He leaves behind him many warm friends in Bombay.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND SIR GEORGE COTTON.

THERE is a desire on the part of many Bombay people to give expression in a tangible manner to their congratulation upon the title of Knight Bachelor being conferred by Government upon Sir George Cotton, who has, however, emphatically expressed himself against such demonstration of honour to him, especially at a time when the minds of the people are made uneasy by pestilence and famine. The Bombay Millowners' Association have, however, refused to be stopped in their desire in this direction, and we hear that an address has been voted to Sir George Cotton by the Association. It is but in the fitness of things that an address should be presented by this body to Sir George Cotton, who has played a very important part in the development of mill industry in Bombay and has held for some years the Presidency of the Association.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY.

I.—Tent pegging by Sections.
II.—Jumping competition for Horses.
III.—Polo Ball race.
IV.—Cheroot and Umbrella Flurry. Ladies' Nomination. Competitors to ride over hurdle to nominatrix with cheroot unlit; no nimatrix to light gentleman's cheroot and put up his umbrella. Competitors to return over hurdle and must pass winning post with cheroot alight and umbrella up. Cheroots, matches, and umbrellas will be supplied.
V.—Pony Scurry—About ½ mile, catch weights.
Post Entries for all events except No. 4, for which event entries close at the Gymkhana, at 5 p.m., on the 6th instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH JUNE

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the Overland Mails of 18th June, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bristed, Mr and Mrs	Lapsley, Mrs and infant
Close, Mrs	Leslie, Mr and Mrs
Close, Mr	Lidlley, Mr
Crump, Mrs	Lowe-Lowe, Mlle
Davidson, Miss H K	Scarpas, Mr
De Souza, Miss	Tattersall, Mr and Mrs
Evans, Mr G S	Watchorn, Mr
Gandi, Mrs	Wilson, Mr A B
Hawkins, Miss H	Wilson, Miss
Harden, Mr	Wood, Mr
Jeffreys, Col and Mrs	

FROM BRINDISI.

Bomanji, Mr A	Higgs, Lt Col
Bailey, Capt	Harrison, Lt
Blackland, Major P A	Lloyd, Mr
Bright, Mrs	Lumbers, Mr
Brandon, Rev	Marellie, Mr
Benson, Miss	Nagowalla, Mr A
Brassom, Mr	Pugh, Mr L P
Bruce, Mr	Paris, Mr
Blackwell, Mr	Powell, Capt S H
Carlton, Mr C E	Pohl, Mr
Duncan, Captain and Mrs	Rogerson, Mr F A
Dobson, Major	Harris, Mr
Golbon, Mr	Strachey, Mr Justice
Holloway, Capt	Woolhouse, Mr
Hooper, Mr	Woolhouse, Mr
Hartigan, Capt	Willis-son, Capt CO
Hatch, Surg Col and Mrs	Watchman, Mr

FROM ADEN.

Chevallier, Mr and Mrs	De Costa, Mr C

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s English mail steamer Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, which arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from London, experienced light monsoon and fair weather throughout. The s. s. Guyana, Captain F. Snow, which reached this port on Friday evening from Glasgow and Liverpool, met with moderate weather to Aden and then fresh S. W. Monsoon. The s. s. Orient, Captain A. Valentine, which came in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, encountered very bad weather to the first port, and from Colombo to Bombay fine weather. The P. and O. Company's steamer Hyaspes, Captain S. de B. Lockyer, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, experienced light monsoon and fine weather. The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vadala, Captain P. L. Wadge, which came in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, had from Sandheads to Ceylon strong monsoon with heavy sea, and from Ceylon to Bombay northerly winds with rain squalls and high barometer.

THIS is the last story that has been going the rounds of London. Someone asked what name should be given to the place now being built by a well-known millionaire in London. "Dunrobin" was the reply. "No," corrected another. "That is premature; he has not yet retired from business."

LATE on Friday night (June 11) a terrible railway accident occurred near Welshampton, a station about ten miles from Oswestry, on the Cambrian system. An excursion train was returning from Barmouth to Oldham, with about 3 0 persons who had attended a Sunday-school outing at the former place, when one of the carriages left the metals. The tender and thirteen out of fifteen coaches followed, dashing one into the other with such force that several of them were telescoped, and all were more or less damaged. Nine persons were taken from the wreckage dead, and about twenty were injured, some so seriously that their lives were from the first despaired of; three of them have since died.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Ward			Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A		Upper Colaba	0	0	4
		Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
		Fort, Southern	0	0	
		Fort, Northern	0	0	
		Esplanade	0	0	
B		Mandvie	0	0	17
		Chukla	0	0	
		Umarkhari	0	0	
		Dongri	0	0	
C		Market	0	0	18
		Dhobi Talao	0	0	
		Parawadi	0	0	
		Bhendiwar	0	0	
		Khara Talao	1	0	
		Kumbharwada	0	0	
D		Khetwady	0	0	6
		Girgaum	0	0	
		Chowpatty	0	0	
		Walkeshwar	0	0	
		Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E		Mazagon	0	0	24
		Tarwady	0	0	
		Second Nagpada	0	0	
		Kamathipura	0	0	
		Tardeo	0	0	
		Byculla	0	0	
		First Nagpada	0	0	
F		Parel	0	0	14
		Sewri	0	0	
		Sion	0	0	
G		Mahim	0	0	4
		Worli	0	0	
		Water Division	0	0	0
		Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	3
		Total	1	0	90
		Total to date	12,636	10,690	

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning there was one case of plague and no death in the city. The total mortality from all causes was 88.

During the same period there were three cases of cholera and two deaths.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

In order to take up his new appointment at Aldershot, General Gatacre proceeds home on the 23rd instant, by which time the report of the Plague Committee will probably be ready. It is thought, however, that the Committee may have to continue to exist even after the General's departure. In that case the Government will fill the place of President, and the names of both Surgeon-General Cooke or Surgeon-Major Dimmock are mentioned in this connection.

PLAGUE IN CUTCH MANDVIE.

The Plague Committee were informed on Friday by Surgeon-Captain Wilkins, Special Plague Officer sent from Bombay to Cutch Mandvie, that on Wednesday only five deaths took place in Cutch Mandvie. Three occurred from plague, one in the hospital and two in the city. On Thursday 3 deaths occurred, and they were all caused by plague. At present fifty-five patients are lying under treatment in the plague hospital.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

Two fresh cases of cholera occurred in Bombay on Friday, and the patients were removed to Arthur Road hospital. Of the previously reported cases two proved fatal.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

The Quarantine Camp at Wari Bander has been reopened, and 45 passengers were again admitted there, bringing the total number of occupants up to 216. The Pilgrim shed at Mallet Bander contains 156 Hadjis, including the two who were detained yesterday.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The house-to-house inspection is still carried on, and some justices and the district medical officers make the inspection in their respective wards. At Colaba, Fort, Mandvie, and No. 8 District no plague cases were discovered. In No. 9 District 5 suspicious cases were discovered, but on examination by the District Medical Officer it was ascertained that they were not plague cases. One person died of plague in that district. At Coombarwada, Deobai, a Hindu woman, was found suffering from the plague, and she was removed by the District Medical Officer to the Hindu Fever Hospital.

PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL.

Twenty patients were lying under treatment in different plague hospitals on Saturday, as under :—

Hospitals.	Remaining.
Bhattia	2
Lohana	3
Jain	2
Adamji Pearbooy	1
Julaia	3
Parsee	7
Total	20

LOWER DAMAUN.

The mortality on Monday was one, and on Tuesday nees, all the victims being Mahomedans of Kharewady. On Wednesday for the second time since the outbreak the city presented a clean bill. On Thursday there were four deaths, three infants who died from plague and a Mahomedan adult, from Kharewady who died of plague. Three months since the cordon was placed on the Damaun frontier were completed on the 30th ultimo and contrary to the foolish and unfounded hopes held by some that the duration of the cordon was in any event not to exceed three months, it was not removed, but remains in full force, and with an ungracious desire to prolong the misery of Damaun the quarantine sheds are being repaired with a view to make them strong enough to

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the date of which is not yet fixed, it is probable that the legislation required in connection with the Contagious Diseases question in India will be brought forward for consideration.

It is believed that Mr. Rennell Rodd's Mission to Abyssinia will result in the boundaries of Somaliland being accurately fixed. This is a most important point to gain, as the limits of British influence have been undefined so far, and this was a possible source of complications with King Menelik.

Recent reports from Kashmir show that the snow still lies deep on the Burzil Pass, and it may be a question of weeks before the road to Gilgit is open. This should direct attention again to the Khagan Valley route to Chilas, as the Babusar pass is of comparatively low elevation. The road up the valley is being slowly but steadily proceeded with, and native traders are glad to use it for their caravans.

The Afghan Governor of Khost, which lies between the Western portions of the Tochi and Kurram Valleys, has been summoned to Kabul by the Amir. According to native reports Sherindil Khan, who stands in high favour just now with his master, is to report as to the state of Waziristan in connection with the Maizar affair. He might also inform His Highness that the Afghan tribesmen of Birmal, immediately to the west of the Tochi, have sent a contingent to assist the Mada Khel, a course of action which certainly should not be countenanced at Kabul.

Colonel F. Ventris, now officiating in command of the Belgaum District, will succeed Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre in the command of the Bombay District. Colonel J. H. Wodehouse, R.A., will go to Belgaum until Brigadier-General R. C. Hart returns from leave. By the appointment of Colonel Ventris to a 2nd Class District, the post of Assistant Adjutant-General at the Headquarters of the Madras Command will fall vacant. Colonel F. J. Kempster, who is now officiating in the appointment, will doubtless be confirmed.

The serious riot reported from Calcutta is unfortunately only the repetition of an old story, which was enacted in Calcutta itself only a few years ago. A Hindu resumes or gets a decree for a piece of land whereon stands a mosque. He sets about demolishing the mosque, and—the result is inevitable wherever there is a large bazaar population to be inflamed by the cry of religion in danger, whether the place is Calcutta or Benares, the mob Mahomedan or Hindu. Of course risings must be suppressed, but one must deplore the provocation which brings about all the mischief, which is none the less provocation because if comes in the name of the law.

Mr. Gee, who has been appointed Chief Political Officer with General Corrie Bird, has, we regret to hear, been suffering from continuous fever, which may incapacitate him from serving with the Tochi Valley expedition. Regarding the remarks in a recent letter the native officers testify to Mr. Gee's coolness throughout the fight. He was at Colonel Bunny's side when that officer was shot, he gave every assistance during the retirement of the troops, and was the last man to leave the defensive position taken up above Maizar.

A correspondent who has had the opportunity of talking with Pathan native officers and sepoys in our army regarding the manner in which Colonel Bunny's force was attacked at Maizar, informs a contemporary that they do not express surprise at the treachery shown. The Waziris are generally regarded by the more northerly Pathan clans as a mean and treacherous race, given to murder and thieving; and their breach of the rules of hospitality is, therefore, accepted as quite in keeping with their character. A fridis or Bonerwals would never have been guilty of treachery of this kind, though in case of open hostilities they would probably be as fiercely fanatical as the Waziris. The latter have always had a bad name even among Pathans.

It may interest some of our readers who are concerned with the timing of the late earthquake to know that a correspondent at Shillong who has just recovered a clock that was buried in the ruins of his bungalow finds that it stopped at 5-13 p.m. Of course if the evidence of all the clocks and watches in the station could be similarly taken, we should still expect to find a considerable difference between them as to the exact instant of the occurrence; but the ingenuous correspondent who wishes to build theories on the fact that the time of the shock as given at Shillong does not coincide with that noted by him at Fyzabad, might have stopped to consider whether this difference might not just represent the easting of Assam as compared with Oudh.

The ordnance authorities at home are said to have reported very unfavourably upon the Swiss bullet for small bore rifles. The paper wrapping about the bullet, where the lead is not covered with its casing of metal, is possibly considered a drawback, as the cartridges would inevitably suffer if exposed to rain or great damp. All the same the military authorities in Switzerland are satisfied with the bullet, which has been in use for several years though, of course, it has not been tried in the field. Our own Dum-Dum may hold its own after all, especially as with the newest kind of Enfield rifling the wear and tear of the ·303 barrel is much reduced. In fact 8,000 or 9,000 rounds can be fired without rendering the barrel unserviceable, and this number is more than sufficient for all practical purposes.

It is impossible to say whether the Mada Khel and other Waziri clans will offer any opposition to the Tochi Field Force, but if any serious fighting should take place the British troops engaged will have an opportunity of testing the stopping-power of the new Dum Dum bullet. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the Rifle Brigade will be equipped with ammunition specially made up, 600 rounds per rifle being the quantity now being forwarded to Bannu. During the Chitral campaign, it may be remembered, the ·303 bullet was found to be quite ineffective in placing men "hors decombat," as the wounds inflicted were slight and carried no shock. The Swati who was hit six times and yet recovered was a standing example of the amount of lead required to stop a determined "Ghazi." It was rumoured at the time that the tribesmen would prefer charging a British regiment to facing the native troops, as the latter were armed with the Martini-Henry carrying a much heavier bullet. This may have been a mere camp story, but it was undoubtedly a fact that the British soldier had come to regard his rifle, or rather his ammunition, with distrust owing to the experience gained at the Malakand. The experiments carried out at the Meerut Rifle Meeting last cold weather proved that the new bullet did not interfere with accuracy of shooting, and yet "set up" sufficiently to inflict a severe wound. If the Waziris face the British regiments in the Tochi there can be no doubt that very different results will be gained to those recorded at the Malakand. A "Ghazi" charge will be checked by ·303 fire just as effectively as by that from the Martini rifle, and it will not require six bullets to drop a man racing to get to close quarters.

Major-General P. J. Maitland Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, will probably proceed home on privilege leave in the autumn.

The 1st of July was practically rainless all over India, with the exception of Burma and Assam the monsoon still remaining confined to the east coast of Bay of Bengal. Along the Bombay coast, however, the conditions are rather more favourable to rain than they were a couple of days ago.

Simla has been visited by dust and thunderstorms the last few evenings, but the monsoon rains still show no signs of appearing in the Western Himalayas region.

Arrangements have been made by the Postal Department under which communication with Bannu and the Tochi Valley will be quickened during the continuance of the military operations against the Waziris. Hitherto the mails have been detained some twenty hours at one of the junctions, but now they will be carried on at once. This will practically shorten the time in transit by a whole day.

The three railway store-sheds at the mobilisation godowns in Peshawar contain a great amount of very valuable material and it has just been determined to take precautions to protect them against fire. Water is to be laid on to the sheds so as to be immediately available in case of alarm. The cost will be Rs. 7,700, and this sum has been allotted by the Government of India.

The Government of India have intimated to the Kashmir Durbar their approval of Captain Godfrey's scheme of levies for the Gilgit Agency. Under the new system, posts of levies will be placed along the main routes of the Agency from Gilgit along the Hunza road as well as on that leading by the Shandur Pass to Mastuj and Chitral and from Gilgit to the Yasin Valley. The chain of posts from the Babusar Pass through Chilas and Bunji has been at work since the winter, and the men are said to have carried out their duties well. The people seem to have taken to the police duty of their own districts willingly.

The following has been received from the Ottoman Ambassador in London in reply to a congratulatory message from the Secretary of the Anjumani Islamia, Simla:—"I am directed to express to you the high satisfaction of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan for your felicitations and strong sympathies relating to the victories of the Imperial troops."

The Madras Government was Apprised by telegram of the illness and death of the late Maharajah of Vizianagram on the 23rd May last, and on the 27th idem a telegram was despatched to the Collector of Vizagaptam asking him to convey the condolences of the Government to the family of the deceased nobleman. The collar worn by the late Maharajah as a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire will be returned to the Secretary of the Order in accordance with the Statute, Section 16 of which makes particular provision for such return.

The *Chicago Record* tells an amusing anecdote of how a genius failed:—Sam Davis knows every man in the Carson Valley, and about every one he has some kind of a story. The other day we were out riding, and we met a one-eyed man whom Davis called Frisbie, and after Frisbie had passed he said:—"That's the only man who ever solved the Indian problem, and even he failed permanently to profit by his sagacity, because of untoward circumstances." "What Indian problem?" he was asked. "The problem of making a buck Washoe do some work." Then he went on to tell of the triumph of Frisbie and the pride of the man which went before a fall. "There used to be a ranchman named Haworth over that way," said Davis, indicating with a majestic sweep of the hand all the country lying toward the setting sun, "who tried and tried time and again to get some work out of the Indians. He was grubbing sagebrush, and he could get no other help. The Indians were willing to hire and so long as he kept close watch on them they would work, but immediately he left the vicinity they all knocked off and went to sleep under the silver sun. One day Frisbie appeared at Haworth's ranch, broke, and asked for employment. Haworth sized him up and said, 'I'll tell you what I'll do with you. I'll give you 2 dols. a day to get work out of Indians.' 'All right. How do you do it?' Frisbie asked. 'That's it. You'll have to arrange that yourself. That's what I'm offering to pay you for—for genius.' 'You've hit the right man,' Frisbie declared. 'I'm with you.'"

"Accordingly the next morning he went out among the sagebrush, and Haworth, passing that way, saw the Indians were buckling to with all their might. He smiled, for he knew that as soon as Frisbie's back was turned one mammoth aboriginal holiday would be declared. But to his surprise a few days later he appeared along the side of the hill where nobody could see him, and the Indians were battering away as though their lives depended upon it, while Frisbie was nowhere in sight. Haworth looked all over the plain for his man, but could not find him. And still the Indians were furiously busy. He went down by the river, and to his intense surprise he discovered Frisbie fishing a mile from the place of sage-grubbing. 'Is this the way you watch those Indians?' 'Ain't the Indians all right? Ain't they working?' Frisbie inquired, with warmth. Haworth acknowledged that they were. 'Then what difference does it make whether I fish or bake in the sun among the sagebrush?' Frisbie queried. 'All I was hired for was to get work out of the Indians, and I'm doing it.' Haworth conceded the force of the reasoning, but he wanted to know how Frisbie did it. He had never seen an Indian work without watchful supervision 'You come out with me to-morrow and I'll show you, said Frisbie. 'So the next morning the ranchman went out with this new genius of a supervisor. Frisbie gathered his Indians in the plain, and calling them about him, he said: 'Injuns, I'm going fishing up the river. I'll going for two miles. But don't you forget that I'll be watching you just the same. I'm going to leave my eye here, and the Injun that don't work, woe be to him, for it will see him and I shall know.' With that he removed his glass eye from its socket and placed it upon a big rock in the centre of the plain. The Indians set at their work and Haworth and Frisbie went away. Haworth had a pair of field glasses, and at intervals he looked back. The Washoes were buckling away perspiringly under the glare of that glass eye. 'Say,' said Frisbie, 'I'm too good a man for 2 dol. a day, I want 2 dol. 50c. You see I have a monopoly of that scheme. There isn't another one-eyed man within eighty miles of here.' And Haworth raised his pay on the spot. But to Haworth's dismay, one day a few weeks later he went out among the sage and found every Indian workman curled up asleep, with the sun beating hotly down upon him Frisbie was nowhere near, of course, and, indeed, Haworth had hardly expected to see the one-eyed man. But he looked around for the eye. He wondered how the Indians had dared to brave it for he knew their superstitious nature. After a time he located the stone on which he had seen Frisbie place it, and, drawing near, he discovered the explanation of the whole affair. The Indians had very carefully placed a tin cup over the glass eye and had gone to sleep in happiness, for what man or what eye could look through a tin cup! Frisbie was discharged next day."

Here is a curious little point of law, for the story of which we are indebted to the *Manchester Guardian*. A Kentucky gentleman, Mr. Omberg, who held a policy for 5,000 dols. against accidental death, died from the effects of the bite of a mosquito. There was no conflict as to the facts. It was admitted that Mr. Omberg had been bitten by a mosquito, and that his death, though not immediate, was due to the wound so inflicted. Is a mosquito bite accidental? That was the question before the court. The Jefferson Circuit Court came to the conclusion that a mosquito bite was not a synonym for accident in the vocabulary of the insurance world. But on the case being carried a stage further the Kentucky Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the lower court, and has given peremptory instructions for a judgment in favour of Mrs. Omberg for the 5,000 dols. claimed. Thus the mosquito bite establishes a legal claim to be placed among those "moving accidents of flood and field" that contribute to the risks of those benevolent but commercially-minded institutions the insurance companies.

On June 17, at the Oriental Institute, Woking, a commemoration gallery was opened for Indian visitors of distinction and others. One of the chief exhibits is a bust of the Queen as Kaisar-i-Hind, by Signor Norfini. In addition there is an extensive collection of exhibits illustrating the art, industries, and learning of India, and also a series of busts of Indian chiefs and others who have promoted Oriental studies or are distinguished for services to this country. Dr. Leitner has arranged for special fares for intending visitors from Waterloo. The gallery will remain open until after the Jubilee celebration.

THE EVE OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The day the mail left the Queen was to open a museum of relics of past Sovereigns at Windsor Castle and next day Her Majesty is to witness a Grand Military Tattoo at Windsor and writing of these coming events a home paper says:—In London the peers will attend service in Westminster Abbey, while the Commoners, as on previous historic occasions, will go to St. Margaret's. The Judges and the Bar will go to St. Paul's. On Monday the Queen is to make her State entry into London; and, at Buckingham Palace formally receive the many representatives of other Royal families and their suites who will there be assembled. A State banquet is among the probable features of the day's festivities. A loyal address will be moved both in the House of Lords and House of Commons. On Tuesday—Jubilee day—Her Majesty, with all the pomp and pageant, of which so much has already been said, will make her State progress through London, travelling from Buckingham Palace by way of Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall Mall, the north side of Trafalgar-square, Duncannon-street, the Strand, Fleet-street (being received at Temple Bar by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation officials), and Ludgate-hill to St. Paul's, where the short service will be conducted in the open air. Dr. Martin's new Jubilee "Te Deum" being sung by a large and specially trained choir on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral. The scene, with the Queen surrounded by members of her own family, representatives of other Royal families, and distinguished visitors from India, the Colonies, and practically all the foreign States of the world, is likely to be one that can never be forgotten by those who witness it. At the Mansion House (reached via Cheapside) the Lady Mayoress will present to the Queen a beautiful basket of flowers, consisting of blossoms from all parts of the realm, and contained in a handsome silver basket. After a few words to the Lady Mayoress the cortege will re-start, the Lord Mayor, as before, at the head of the Queen's equipage, and proceed by King William-street to London Bridge, and the confines of the City on the south side of the river. There he and the sheriffs will draw aside, and, after saluting the Sovereign, return in procession to the Mansion House, the Royal procession proceeding on its return journey through the Borough High-street, Borough-road, St. George's circus, Westminster Bridge-road, Westminster Bridge, Bridge-street, Parliament-street, Whitehall, the Horse Guards, the Centre Mall to Buckingham Palace. Captain Oswald Ames, of the 2nd Life Guards, who is to head the Royal procession on the Commemoration Day, is the tallest man in the British Army, and is allotted his position in the forefront of the procession at the request of the Prince of Wales. Captain Ames will be immediately followed by four of the tallest troopers of his regiment. The duty of escorting the Queen falls to the 2nd Life Guards, as that regiment is doing escort duty this summer. In 1887 the 1st regiment was on escort duty. The Prince of Wales will ride at one door of the Royal carriage and the Duke of Cambridge by the other; the officer of the escort being close to the ex-Commander-in-Chief. The number of troops who will be employed on the Tuesday shows that the total number of all ranks will be 19,950, with 5237 horses, and 108 guns. On Tuesday evening there will be a State banquet at Buckingham Palace. The illuminations throughout London will be on a great scale, and there will be bonfires and celebrations in country generally. The following day, Wednesday, the Queen's probable engagements include, at Buckingham Palace, an inspection of the Bodyguard and Yeomen of the Guard, a reception of the mayors, provosts, and chairmen of the county councils, a reception of members of both Houses of Parliament (for the presentation of addresses), and a garden party. In driving to Paddington subsequently Her Majesty is expected to review a great gathering of school children in Hyde Park, and later, before arriving at Windsor Castle, to receive addresses at Slough, Eton, and Windsor, as well as to review the Eton boys. At night Windsor Castle is to be illuminated. On this night also a gala performance will be given at Covent Garden, where ten central boxes of the grand tier have been retained for the Court. On the Thursday there will be in London the Princess of Wales's dinner to the outcast poor, and a State ball at night in Buckingham Palace. At Windsor there will be a carnival on an elaborate scale with torchlight procession, which the Queen is expected to witness. On Friday the celebration will include a review, by the Queen, of Fire Brigades at Windsor Castle, and a State banquet at Windsor. On Saturday the scene changes to Spithead, where the great naval review will be a fitting climax to the week's festivities. The programme for the ensuing Monday includes the Queen's visit to Kensington, and a garden party and State concert at Buckingham Palace; while on the following Thursday, there will be the military review at Aldershot.

A BATCH OF REHEARSALS.

The horses and carriages to be employed in the Royal procession on June 22, together with a detachment of mounted grooms representative of the Princes who will be on horseback, early on Saturday morning proceeded over the whole route from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's, thence over London Bridge, and back to the Palace by way of Westminster-bridge-road and the Mall. The rehearsal, which was regarded as highly satisfactory, was witnessed, amongst others, by the Duke of Portland, Master of the Horse.

The bands and choir of 550 voices which are to take part in the musical service on the steps of St. Paul's, in front of which had been erected a high enclosure for coloured horses harnessed to a wagonette, on Monday evening were conducted through a rehearsal by Dr. Martin, the composer of the special "Te Deum." The Dean and Canons read the prayers appointed for the occasion, and the Old Hundredth was sung. It has, by-the-way, been finally decided to illuminate the dome of St. Paul's on the night of the 22nd by means of flash lights thrown from various quarters in the vicinity.

The Queen's State procession through Slough, Eton, and Windsor was rehearsed on Tuesday.

With the exception of a small detachment from Ceylon, the Colonial troops who are to take part in Tuesday's procession have all arrived in London. On June 19 a rehearsal was held for the purpose of familiarising the Colonists with the positions which the respective detachments will occupy on the 22nd. They will be split up into parties, forming guards of honour, as it were, to the eleven Colonial Prime Ministers, who will be conveyed in six Royal carriages. The rehearsal passed off very successfully.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY APPLICATIONS FOR KNIGHTHOODS.

"Truth" declares that, according to some who have access to information connected with the matter, over two hundred and fifty applications for night hoods have been made!

THE COMMEMORATION MEDALS.

The medal which is being officially issued in commemoration of the Queen's long reign bears on one side the charming head of Her Majesty in youth after the design of William Wyon, which was adopted for the first coinage of the reign, together with the following inscription from the Septuagint version of Proverbs iii. 16:—"Longitvdo Diervm in Dextera eivs et in sinistra gloria," the verse being evidently intended to suggest the idea of the young Sovereign coming to the Throne bearing in her hands the gifts ascribed in it to Wisdom. On the obverse is Mr. Brock's head of the Queen as it is seen on the most recent issues of the coinage, the inscription reading as follows:—"Victoria Anniva Regni Sexagesimvm Feliciter Clavdit XX IVN. Mdccexcvii." The large silver medal in pure silver is 2⅜ 3-16in. in diameter, has the appearance of old silver, no edge or "milling," and will cost 10s. in case. The other kinds and prices are as follows:—Large gold, £13; small gold, £2; large bronze, 4s; small silver, 1s.

FREEMASONS AND THE JUBILEE.

The Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of Freemasons in England, presided, on June 14, at the Albert Hall over a meeting of about 7,000 members of lodges in all parts of the kingdom, as well as India and the Colonies, called for the purpose of agreeing upon a Diamond Jubilee Address to be presented to Her Majesty. The Prince, in opening the proceedings, referred to the great increase in the number of Freemasons since they met ten years ago to congratulate the Queen upon completing the fiftieth year of her reign. He did not believe, he said, that so large a gathering of the craft had ever been held before, and probably it would never be repeated. The address was moved by the Duke of Connaught, seconded by Earl Ahnersf, and carried with great enthusiasm.

The Prince of Wales announced that in addition to the sixty brethren to be appointed to Past Grand rank he had made the following appointments:—The Crown Prince of Denmark, Grand Master of Denmark, to be Past Grand Master of England; the Raja of Kapurthala to be Past Grand Warden; the Right Hon. Chief Justice Way, Most Worshipful Grand Master of South Australia, to be Past Grand Warden; and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells to be Past Grand Chaplain. (Cheers.) A list of Masonic honours was then read by the Grand Secretary, of those recipients who were, however, not present, Sir H. Kitchener being in Egypt, and the Rev. C. J. Ridgeway in Japan.

District.—Egypt, Brothers Major-General Sir H. H. Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., to be Past Grand Junior Warden; West Australia, Right Rev. Bishop of Perth, Chaplain; Punjab, Rev. H. J. Spence Gray, M.A., Chaplain; Bombay, Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Deacon; Madras, James Steven, Deacon; Bengal, H. M. Rustomjee, Assist. Dir. of Cer.; Queensland, John Fenwick, Assist Dir. of Cer.; Natal, George Russell, Assist Dir. of Cer.; South Africa, E. D., Robert James Dick, Assist. Dir. of Cer.; South Africa, W. D., J. B. Wheelwright, Assist. Dir. of Cer.

AN INDIAN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

A Conference of Indians Resident in the United Kingdom, who were joined by delegates sent from India to take part in the Jubilee celebrations, was held, on June 12, at Montague Mansions, facing the British Museum. The object of the gathering was to consider and adopt an address of congratulation to the Queen and Empress of India on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who said that they, as Indians, had a great deal to thank Her Majesty for in regard to the influence she had exercised on their behalf. (Cheers.) Four years before Her Majesty came to the Throne an Act was passed giving them certain rights of citizenship, which they in its altered form, regarded as their Magna Charta. During the Queen's reign she made the Charter far more powerful and extensive than it was under the original Act of 1833. It was one of the brightest episodes in British Indian history that Her Majesty had taken an important part in carrying out the pledges given in reference to the restoration to Mysore of a native prince; and Mysore was now a flourishing native State. The difference between the English Magna Charta and that of India was that the English Charta was wrested from the King, whilst that of India was graciously granted owing to the Queen's influence being exercised on behalf of India. (Loud applause.)—Mr. P. J. Desai proposed and Mr. H. S. Khalil seconded the adoption of the address. The conference declined to allow Mr. Roy to propose the rejection of the address, and, on being put to the vote, the motion was carried by forty-five votes to five.

The address stated that the Indians resident in the United Kingdom, rejoicing in the approaching sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, desired to approach Her Majesty with their most devoted attachment and heartfelt congratulations on the great auspicious occasion. They recalled with gratitude the words of the Royal Proclamation of Nov. 1, 1858, and also remembered that Her Majesty reiterated its generous pledges on the occasion of the last Jubilee. The address continued as follows: "We now therefore, at the Diamond Jubilee, approach your Majesty's Throne with the prayer that your Majesty will be pleased to celebrate this unique occasion by the bestowal of some further marks of the loving care of your Majesty for your Indian subjects, and crave permission to indicate briefly the boons which we believe would be most gratifying to the Indian people. Having regard to the success which has attened the practical working of the generous concession by which the representatives of the people are gradually associated in the making of the laws, we humbly pray that this noble policy may be still further extended by so increasing the numbers of the representative member of the Councils that the different provinces of this vast Empire may be adequately represented—by giving them a larger voice in the financial legislation of the country—and so improving their status as members of the Councils that they may render still more effective aid to the Government in their labours for the welfare of the people. For this we recall, with gratitude the gracious words of your Majesty's proclamation: 'And it is our will, further, so far as may be, that our subjects of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.' And we pray that, in accordance with this expression of your Majesty's benificent intentions, the resolution of the House of Commons of June 2, 1913, bearing on this subject, may be given effect to, with a view to the wider employment of the people of India in the service of their own country. Again, looking at the terrible sufferings entailed by the famines in India we pray that the cultivators may be granted the boon of fixity of tenure and legislative limitation of the Government demand, in order to give them courage and confidence in the pursuit of their industry. Finally, looking to the fact that India has no representatives in the Imperial Parliament, and in order that your Majesty may from time to time be fully informed of the condition and needs of your Majesty's subjects in India, we pray that you may be graciously pleased to revive the former practice of holding periodical Parliamentary inquiries into Indian affairs—a practice which in the past has been fruitful of good results; and we pray to the Almighty, Giver of all good, that your Majesty may long be spared to reign over your people in your world-wide Empire."

The other speakers included Mr. D. E. Wacha (delegate from Bombay), Professor G. K. Gokhale (delegate from Poona), and Mr. G. S. Iyer (delegate from Madras).

AN IMPERIAL REVIEW.

Accompanied by the Duchess and several officers of the Headquarter Staff, the Duke of Connaught, on June 11, visited Chelsea Barracks and inspected the detachments of Colonial troops stationed there. After going down the ranks, his Royal Highness took post on the march past, which was admirably carried through, the variety of uniforms and different races represented making the scene as brilliant as it was exceptional. The whole line next advanced in review order, and the officers were called to the front to be addressed by the Duke. Subsequently the native officers of our regular Indian Army were presented and did homage by giving the hilts of their swords to be touched by His Royal Highness. Some of the Zeelland troops arrived from the Antipodes only just in time to put in an appearance before the Duke of Connaught at the end of the proceedings, and the Kingston Militia Artillery, from Jamaica, did not reach the ground until the formal part of the proceedings was over. The force, under the command of Colonel Herbert, actually drawn up for inspection was divided under Captains Hastings. Under "Cavalry" came Cape and New South Wales Mounted Rifles, Cyprus Mounted Police (the Zaptiehs of the Tournament), Sierra Leone Frontier Police, Trinidad Police' Royal Niger Hausas, police from British North Borneo and the Straits Settlements, Chinese Gold Coast Hausas, Hong Kong Police, and Hong Kong Sikhs. Under "Defence" came New South Wales Lancers and troops from Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and the Cape. Under "Artillery" came New South Wales, Trinidad, Malta, and Ceylon; and under "Infantry" were men from West Australia and Trinidad, Straits Settlement Guides Ceylon Volunteers, and Maltese Militia. The whole force included forty six officers, forty-one European and five coloured, and of rank and file 277 Europeans and 205 coloured. The visitors included Sir Hugh and Lady Nelson and Sir George and Lady Turner. The black police from British Guiana performed some capital bayonet exercises, the Zaptiehs led their wiry ponies in front of the Royal party, the New South Wales Lancers performed lance and sword exercise, and the Cape Mounted Rifles performed sword exercise.

Lord Roberts, on June 12, inspected the whole force now quartered at Chelsea Barracks upon the parade ground and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the martial bearing of the troops. The Commander-in-Chief has also signified his intention of paying the Colonial troops an early visit.

WOMEN'S ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

Mrs. Seddon, wife of the Premier of New Zealand is presenting an illuminated address to the Queen on behalf of the Wellington and Christchurch Women's Social and Political League. The address, which is in book cover form, is of magenta coloured vellum, and bears in monogram form the letters "V.R." in solid gold. The lettering, which is shaded and of a tasteful and artistic character, is surrounded by borderings of red and gold, the colours of the league. The wording is as follows:—

To Her Majesty Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India.

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, the officers on behalf of the Wellington and Christchurch (New Zealand) Women's Social and Political League, humbly desire to be permitted to convey to your Majesty our warmest and most respectful congratulations in tha, by the blessing of Almighty God, you have been spared to reign over us for these sixty years, thus surpassing in the period of your Majesty's distinguished and illustrious rule that of the reign of any of your predecessors. We do so under a deep feeling of gratitude to the Divine Will for having so long spared your Majesty to be the instrument of so much good to the vast Empire over which your Majesty has been called upon to reign. The passing of good and progressive laws, the removing of the disabilities of our sex, the furthering of civil and religious liberties, the wonderful and rapid progress in arts and sciences, inventions, and manufactures during your Majesty's long, happy, and comparatively peaceful reign will ever prove beneficial to mankind and further the cause of our Divine Master. We believe that in no part of the Empire is there a warmer feeling of loyalty than in this Colony, and we venture to hope that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to accept the assurance that, though separated as far as it is possible for us geographically in the wide extent of your Majesty's dominions we take a lively interest in the preparations which are being made to right royally commemorat your Majesty's sixty years reign. Wishing your Most Gracious Majesty and the members and branches of the royal family long life, health, and happiness, and earnestly hoping that you may spared to rule over us for yet many years to come, we beg to subscribe ourselves your Majesty's most obedient, dutiful, and loyal subjects.

L. J. Seddon, President; H. E. Mason, Vice-President; F. M. Macdonald, Vice-President; M. Dobbie, Treasurer; Alice R. Schoch, Secretary; J. M. Wilson, Emily Weiss, May Hutson, Members of the Council.

Wellington, New Zealand, April 15, 1897.

Two handsome volumes, bound in vellum, and illustrated throughout with hand-painted drawings, contain an address which is to be presented to the Queen from the women of England.

The address itself, which occupies three pages, is adorned with the rose for England, the thistle for Scotland, and the shamrock and the leek for Ireland and Wales. On the richly decorated title page are printed the words, "To the Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on the sixtieth anniversary of her reign, from the herein-signed women of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, her loyal subjects." In the lists of signatures are to be found the names of Lady Tweedmouth, the Countess Milton, Mrs. Maclagan (wife of the Archbishop of York), Lady Laura Ridding (wife of the Bishop of Southwell), Lady Elizabeth Butler, Ellen Terry, Sophie Bryant, Frances Power Cobbe, Fanny Davies, "Edna Lyall," Margaret L. Huggins, the Duchess of Sutherland, Annie Guthrie (a Scotch lady, widow of Dr. Guthrie, over ninety-three years of age), Sophia Jex-Blake, Agnes Bruce (daughter of David Livingstone): seven signatures from California, "on behalf of the little community of English settlers still loyal to their Sovereign and their old home"; a number of names from India, headed by Edith Huntly, M.D., and ten from South Africa, including Olive Schreiner; besides 657 other names in official positions, or representing literary, musical, artistic, educational, medical, and nursing professions, making in all a grand total of 20,114 women represented in the address. The honorary secretaries are Mrs. Jacob Bright and Mrs. Cliff-Scratcherd, and Mrs. McCormick is the acting secretary.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

SPEECHES BY SIR G. TURNER AND THE THAKUR SAHIB OF MORVI.

Lord Dufferin presided, on June 11, over the eleventh annual dinner of H. M. Civil Service at the Hotel Cecil. The vice-chair was taken by Sir F. Mowatt, K.C.B. (Secretary to the Treasury). Between 270 and 280 gentlemen were present, amongst whom were:—The Thakur Sahib of Morvi, Sir A. Godley, F.-M., Sir Donald Stewart, Sir A. Nicolson, Hon. C. C. Kingston, Q. C., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir M. Fraser, Mr. W. Peace, Sir Juland Danvers, Mr. W. Lee Warner, Sir T. H. Sanderson, Sir G. Turner (Premier of Victoria), Sir E. M. Shaw, Sir H. M. Nelson, Mr. E. Wingfield, Sir E. N. C. Braddon, Sir J. Forrest, Sir E. M. Thomson and Sir Saul Samuel.

The Chairman, proposing "The Civil Service," observed that probably no one who had presided at that dinner had had such a large experience of that service or was so deeply sensible of his personal indebtedness to it, as himself. When he mentioned the Civil Service he naturally included not only those members of it whose duties were within the United Kingdom, but the Diplomatic Service, the Civil Servants of India and the Civil Servants of the great Colonies, weather the scenes of their labours be in Canada, Australia, or South Africa, or any of the other dependencies attached to the British Crown, inasmuch as one and all of these divisions and subdivisions of their honourable guild were united by the common bond of sympathy, and by an identity of object and endeavour which neither distance nor climate, nor the diversity of their several occupations could affect. Each and all had the same aim and object at heart: this was the honour, safety, and welfare of their Sovereign and the mighty Empire over which she ruled. What animated their action was that supreme sense of duty, which was a distinguishing note to the British race, while their pride in their station and their status, their esprit de corps, which permeated the whole service, had created for their guidance such a high code of honour, such a feeling of disinterestedness, that no taint or suspicion of venality had ever attached to any of its members. If they considered the wide and popular sources from which the service derived its being, if they remembered the way in which its delicate filaments were interwined with every phase of their national life, and inspired their body politic with a uniformity of effect and endeavour which alone could secure successful results, he thought they could say that no age had ever produced such an effective instrument of government or an institution so worthy of the confidence of a nation. Having referred to the benefits derived by the nation from a permanent administrative service, lord Dufferin added:—If we turn to the Indian servants, we see a body of men actuated by the same partriotism, the same lofty principles as yourselves, but labouring under very different conditions, for in India their backs are only too often burdened by the double burden both of political responsibility and administrative duty. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, scarcely more than a thousand of them have been found sufficient to conduct the affairs of a population amounting to one-fifth of the human race. Living for the most part as well-nigh solitary units, lost and smothered amid the alien multitudes around them, they contrive, though one can guess well how, to maintain unimpaired not the supremacy of British rule and British civilisation throughout their enormous jurisdictions, inspiring the diverse populations which constitute their charge with a feeling of awe and veneration for the Crown which is one of the miracles of the age. (Cheers.) Nor must this organisation be regarded as an artificial creation imported ready-made from the Mother Country. Though modified from time to time by external Executive influences, the Indian Civil Service is a self-developed growth and accretion, with a modus operandi, with traditions, and gigantic conceptions of industry peculiarly its own. As a result, to those officials like the Viceroys and others who come in contact with it from outside it gives the impression of a living organism, vitalised in past ages, and continuing in motion through an impetus generated from within, until the huge machine in motion is forced upon us that we ourselves are but ephemeral accidents attached for a brief space to the mighty whirring wheel of this extraordinary machine. What my obligations are to this noble service, to the devoted men working in an obscurity which is seldom penetrated by the sunshine of popular appreciation—(cheers)—and with the knowledge that others will profit by what they have sown, no words of mine can sufficiently express. (Hear, hear.) Nor is what I have said of the Civil Service in England, in India, and in the Colonies less true of my colleagues in another branch of our confraternity—I mean the Diplomatic Service—whom the public is disposed to take far less seriously than it deserves, regarding, at all events its younger members, as a collection of good-looking, pleasant young gentlemen, very ornamental in society, but hardly inured to the severe discipline and the wearisome drudgery incident to most other professions. (Laughter.) All I can say is that if any of these unappreciative critics were to read the laborious reports of these same young gentlemen, which they are called upon to prepare upon a variety of complicated and difficult subject, or if they had honoured the Embassy at constantinople with their presence during my term of office in the Sultan's capital, and had visited the Chancery at three or four o'clock in the morning—(hear, hear)—a Chancery which for weeks together was never shut during the twenty-four hours—they would have held a different opinion. (Hear, hear.) And yet, even now, I have not touched upon your greatest merit. I daresay in your modesty you yourselves will wonder which it is of the many excellences that I have failed to enumerate. Well, gentlemen, it is this—that in these days of endless platform speechifying and wearisome loquacity, which is lowering the prestige of the House of Commons and rendering life a burden to our statesmen, you are a silent folk. You never break the hearts of the reporters with your bad grammar, or exhaust the patience of public audiences with your prolix sides. (Laughter.) However you may work, you do not talk about it. A great city which I recently visited was peopled with statues of dead politicians, and every one of these marble effigies stood in an attitude of violent oratorical gesticulation. (Loud laughter.) As I passed them one after another I could not help saying to myself, "How little did all this sound and fury mean at the time; how much less has come of it, and how much greater is a share those who, like you, are the main servants of the State have contributed to the splendour and might of the Empire than those whose resounding volubility has filled the air with an evanescent clamour." (Cheers.) And now, gentlemen, it only remains for me to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to these imperfect observations. If I have intruded too long upon your attention, you must remember that I am but a child of an ex-official residing on the dumps of the moon, and that in ascending from the Hades which I inhabit—a Hades whose amaranth and asphodel are represented by the banknotes periodically scattered along the banks of our Acheron by the munificent hands of the Treasury demi gods—I may at least claim the privilege of those *revenants Lempres* depicted in such pathetic terms by Homer, who, though destitute alike of strength of body and power of will, are still permitted to indulge in a thin garrulity when some accident has brought them again into contact with their former friends of flesh and blood who still walk upon the upper earth. (Loud cheers.)

Sir F. Mowatt replied to the toast.—Mr. H. H. S. Cunynghame proposed "The Representatives of the British Empire Beyond the Seas."

Thakur Sahib of Morvi, who was cordially greeted, said that, although he had visited England on previous occasions, he regarded it as a special privilege and gratification to be able to be present at an event altogether without a parallel in English history. (Cheers.) The people of India were profoundly sensible of Her Majesty's gracious desire to uphold their rights and privileges, and of her wish that under her reign they should enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity. (Cheers.) Unfortunately the trials through which India had been passing had prevented the ruling families from attending the Jubilee in the numbers they could have wished, but on their behalf he desired to express their loyalty to the Crown, and their hope that they might drink the health of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress for many years to come. (Cheers.)

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HAWAII ANNEXATION TREATY SIGNED.

At Washington, on June 16, the Secretary of State and the three Hawaiian Commissioners met at the State Department and signed a treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The Japanese Minister presented some kind of diplomatic remonstrance with a view to reserving all Japanese rights. Of this (says the correspondent of the *Times*) no notice was taken. Mr. Sherman, Secretary of State, who signed for the United States, was an active opponent of the treaty when it was proposed before. The text of the treaty has not been made public. One reason alleged for the haste with which the Executive has acted is a desire to anticipate any possible action by Japan. Reuter says the treaty is a simple document of six articles, based on the essential details which Mr. Foster negotiated under Mr. Harrison. The islands are practically ceded without conditions, leaving the United States to pursue its own course with reference to their management. A commission, composed of three Americans and two Hawaiians, nominated by the United States President, and confirmed by the Senate, will formulate the mode of government to be applied in the islands. The President's Message submitted with the treaty to the Senate, on June 16, deals with the historical facts regarding the islands by which it is shown that Hawaii and the United States have yearly grown closer together. The President says:—

This is not really annexation but a continuation of the existing relations with closer bonds between people closely related by blood and kindred ties. At the time a tripartite agreement was made for Samoa Great Britain and Germany wanted to include the Hawaii group wherever a protectorate was established. The United States, however, rejected the suggestion because it held that there already existed relations between Hawaii and the United States, placing the former under the especial care of the United States, which will not allow any other country to interfere in the annexation of Hawaii, and the making of the islands part of the United States, in accordance with its established policy.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* says:—

Two Powers only are sufficiently interested in the question to offer any opposition to the United States—Great Britain and Japan. The first, especially in this time of Imperial unionism, must keenly regret seeing the American Republic instal herself in an important position in the Northern Pacific, between Canada and Australia. The British Press receives the news of the probable annexation of Hawaii with a calmness which does not indicate resistance. As for Japan, she scarcely appears to be in a condition to oppose American ambitions.

THE EARTHQUKE OBSERVED IN EDINDURGH.

The Astronomer Royal sends to the "Scotsman" some notes with reference to the photographic record of the recent earthquake at Calcutta, registered by the seismographic instrument of the Royal Observatory. The instrument consists essentially of a small mirror, delicately suspended in such a manner as to be sensitive to the very slightest undulatory movement of the earth's crust. A spot of light is reflected from the mirror to a roll of photographic paper, kept in motion by clockwork, and under ordinary circumstances the photograph shows little more than a straight line along the length of the paper. Any movement, however, of the rock foundation on which the mirror is placed, sets the spot of light in motion, and the result is reproduced on the photograph. The instrument was mounted at the Royal Observatory, Blackford Hill, he explains, in August of last year, and has recorded several distant earthquakes, amongst these being the Icelandic disturbances of August 25. Saturday's record is, however, the most strongly marked we have yet seen. The tremors commenced here at 11-18 a.m., and reached their maximum at 11-36. The violent oscillations of the instrument ceased at 12-42, but the mirror still showed slight traces of disturbance up to 1-12 p.m. The time at which the shock occurred at Calcutta, as stated in the telegram published in your issue of Monday, was 5 p.m. Allowing for the difference of longitude, this corresponds to 11-6 a.m. here, showing that the wave motion occupied from 12 to 20 minutes in traversing the distance from Calcutta to Edinburgh. This is quite in accordance with similar observations made elsewhere. It is more than probable that the disturbance will have spread over the entire western hemisphere, if not over the whole globe, and will have been recorded wherever suitable instruments are established.

It may be well to add that previous to the Blackford Hill being fixed upon as the site for this observatory, careful observations were made for the purpose of testing the stability of the rock of which it is composed, with the result of showing that the hill is, under ordinary circumstances, perfectly stable. It is only in the fortunately rare occurrences of earthquake disturbance, that Blackford Hill, in common no doubt with every place on the earth's surface is subject to tremors, which are, however, so slight, as to be quite imperceptible to the senses, and do not affect astronomical instruments.

BOMB OUTRAGES IN PARIS.

Whilst President Faure was passing through the Bois de Boulogne, on his way to the racecourse at Longchamps, on June 13, an infernal machine was exploded near La Cascade. Happily no one was injured. A young man, who it was thought had fired a pistol at the President, was arrested, but the man who fired the infernal machine, which does not appear to have been a very formidable instrument, escaped. Several Anarchist inscriptions were discovered, and the attempt is connected with recent Anarchist propaganda. Another bomb outrage was perpetrated in Paris on June 16. A loud report was heard in the Place de la Concorde, and a cloud of smoke followed. The police immediately picked up some pieces of cast-iron which had evidently formed part of a deadly machine. The person who committed the crime was not discovered, but marks of blood indicated that he had been wounded. With reference to the outrage at Longchamps, the prevailing opinion in Paris appears to be that it was not a serious attempt to assassinate the President, and some of the newspapers treat it as a practical joke. The Prefecture of Police, however, consider that it was not the work of a maniac, but of an excited Pole, who thus sought to draw attention to the wrongs of his country.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office,—June 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A Earle, B C S.	Major-Gen A C Toker, C B.
Mr W F Heckell, B.	Col J Waterhouse.
Mr S H Collins, B.	Lt-Col S Grant.
Mr W Wilsworth, B.	Major A Phayre.
Mr R A Hanrahan, B.	Capt W G Hathorell.
Mr J Mann, B.	Lieut H T Pritchard.
Mr H G Tomkins, B.	Lieut J F R Thompson.
Mr F G Foy, B.	Lieut R H E Pennell.
Mr W T Lyon, B.	Lieut G G Woods.
Mr G T Egan, M.	Lieut F S Keen.
Mr T H Puddiphatt, M.	Bte-Surg-Lt-Col J Arnott.
Mr F K Boyd, Bo C S.	Surg-Major L T Young.
Mr B H Manavatty, Bo.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr O F Cuffe, B, 5 days.	Capt S F Bayley.
Mr S C Roy, B, 3 mos.	Lieut F Fisher, 11 days.
Mr G E Godber, B, 3 mos.	Lieut A G Crawford, 3 mos.
Major P M Carpendale, 1 mo.	Lieut E E Bedder, 2 mos.
Capt W S Delamain, 4 days.	Surg-Major M J Kilawala.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C M Hodgson, B.	Lt-Col C Hogge.
Lt-Col J W Hogge, C I E	Major W J K Dobbin.
Lt-Col W A Broome.	Major A W Lyster.
Lt-Col E S Elliot, C B, D S O.	Capt R D Broome.

The *Pioneer* writes:—The Accounts of the riots in Calcutta are so alarming as to give considerable certainty to the belief that they are alarmist. In spite of the picture of the entire European population flocking to the local gunsmiths and clearing out their stocks of revolvers and shot guns—one result of which may be a plentiful crop of accidents—we cannot credit that the "Capital of India" is almost in the hands of the mob, or in real danger of repeating the experiences of Paris in the days of the Comune. Calcutta is at all times prone to get excited over phenomena affecting itself, whether they be earthquake, revolution or strikes of the gharrywallas and we may hope with some cheerfulness that the troops, the police and the Light Horse will in the end avail to save it from destruction. But we admit that there are some points not easily explicable in the accounts of the beginninning and course of the disturbances. There is much to regret in its origin, and with a family so liberal-minded and public-spirited as the Tagores involved in the dispute, it is hard to believe that a little forethought, tact and reasonable delay on the part of the authorities and those concerned would not have resulted in an amicable settlement. On the other hand once the disturbances assumed serious proportions the hesitation of the authorities and the strange timidity shown in telegraphing to the Viceroy for permission to fire—assuming this report is well-founded—goes far to explain the continuance of the riots; and the marching and counter-marching of the troops seem also to indicate a curious want of purpose. If the rioters in the suburbs persist in assailing passers-by and the police and disappearing before the approach of the troops the most effectual way of dealing with them would be to draw a cordon between their *bustees* and the city, and in the event of further disrurbances to burn them out.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	12 59	12 19	13 84	14 41
Saturday, July 3rd	0 00	0 03	0 06	0 00
Sunday, July 4th	0 07	0 03	0 10	0 00
Total.....	12 66	12 25	14 00	14 41
Total fall to July 4th, 1896.	29 45	28 53	31 31	29 48
Total fall to July 4th, 1895.	21 31	17 10	18 23	18 24

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	34	49
Thursday, July 1	0	0
Total....	34	49

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at 8 Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·485	SE	3	102·8	87·0	32	...	2·41	+0·17
Sirsa.....	29·15	W	10	106·3	88·0	44	...	1·04	−1·23
Delhi	29·304	NNW	7	107·2	85·0	64	...	1·93	−2·41
Agra	29·530	SW	9	107·5	86·7	51	...	3·74	+0·35
Cawnpore ...	29·525	SW	10	108·5	88·0	49	...	2·47	...
Allahabad...	29·516	W	12	103·8	85·7	57	0·03	5·45	−1·27
Jhansi.....	29·573	NW	6	1·5·2	86·2	44	...	6·34	+0·27
Jacobabad...	29·472	SE	9	108·4	86·0	67	...	0·04	−0·22
Karachi	29·588	WSW	16	92·9	82·5	53	...	...	−0·68
Jeypore	29·36	WSW	7	100·0	84·1	53	...	0·23	−3·11
Ajmere	29·340	W	13	10·9	81·0	68	...	0·43	−2·87
Deesa	29·665	WSW	18	101·4	80·0	71	...	0·56	−2·65
Ahmedabad	29·598	WSW	5	98·2	80·1	67	...	3·31	...
Bhuj	29·653	WSW	20	96·3	79·1	85	0·01	9·04	−2·31
Rajkot	29·61	WSW	18	101·4	78·2	72	...	...	−3·89
Ghadechi ..	29·696	SW	18	100·6	80·3	60	...	1·04	..
Veraval	29·05	W	12	87·1	81·2	85	...	0·07	..
Neemuch	29·671	SW	9	96·8	76·6	59	...	2·32	−2·56
Indore.....	29·63	W	6	98·2	76·6	62	...	1·86	−5·76
Sangor	29·613	WSW	6	97·8	77·6	57	...	8·55	−0·02
Jubulpore...	29·615	W	3	98·0	80·0	55	0·03	3·37	−2·40
Hoshangabad	29·669	SW	6	99·2	87·1	58	...	6·30	−3·19
Khandwa ..	29·702	W	15	101·2	81·1	60	...	0·97	−6·02
Raipur	29·600	NNW	8	101·9	83·0	47	...	3·71	−6·78
Nagpur	29·61	WNW	8	102·2	79·6	37	0·08	5·01	−5·19
Amraoti.....	29·6 6	WNW	8	101·6	80·3	54	...	4·03	−3·37
Akola	29·697	WNW	7	101·7	84·8	61	...	0·90	...
Surat	29·71	SW	9	94·7	79·1	75	0·27	11·10	−10·04
Malegaon ..	29·71	WNW	16	98·4	76·4	52	...	1·79	−3·64
Bombay	29·754	W	11	89·7	81·0	76	...	14·40	−8·55
Poona	29·770	WSW	15	92·5	73·4	66	0·05	4·33	−1·00
Ahmednagar	29·742	W	12	96·3	74·4	65	...	1·50	..
Aurangabad	29·741	W	8	100·0	73·2	56	...	3·15	...
Sholapur ...	29·756	NW	9	93·7	74·0	63	...	2·98	−7·68
Ratnagiri ...	29·797	Calm.	5	84·4	72·4	86	1·05	18 77	−16·09
Belgaum	29·777	W	14	31·2	66·8	81	...	5·59	−3·25
Goa	29·806	W	6	82·1	76·4	87	0·18	24·73	..
Karwar	29·853	W	2	82·2	74·0	71	1·75	46·16	+4·25
Mangalore..	29·855	ESE	1	81·8	73·4	77	0·61	57·02	+8·97
Calicut	29·83	N	7	86·3	72·5	89	0·51	57·02	+13·97
Cochin	29·855	NNW	M	86·8	75·1	84	0·25	42·76	+11·60
Bangalore..	29·816	WSW	15	86·2	67·3	83	0·01	1·14	−2·76
Segundabad...	29·804	W	10	98·8	74·8	69	0·09	1·30	−4·20
Masulipatam	29·961	WNW	14	100·7	76·0	87	0·40	1·47	−4·93
Bellary	29·770	WNW	10	94·2	75·8	49	...	2·85	+0·60
Cuddapah ...	29·761	W	M	102·2	80·9	58	...	0·68	−7·74
Madras	29·731	W	10	103·0	89·5	52	0·02	3·23	+0·83
Coimbatore..	29·814	W	8	9·9	71·8	9	...	4·38	+2·85
Trichinopoly	29·778	WNW	9	100·1	80·3	54	...	2·71	+0·38
Negapatam..	29·773	W	10	10·6	79·4	67	...	...	−2·00
Colombo.....	29·852	WSW	11	87·5	81·0	81	..	11·05	+3·48
Aden.....	29·696	SW	13	97·8	86·8	55	..	...	−0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (12·81); G. T. H.=0·03 (11·68); St. G. H.=0·06 (13·90); C. P.=0·00 (14·40)

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Akola, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-easterly at Mangalore and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Gujarat and at Agra, Delhi, Allahabad, Mangalore and Bangalore. This morning the wind velocity was 23 miles an hour at Bhuj, 24 at Neemuch, 18 at Ajmere and 16 at Agra, Jeypore, Deesa and Beliary. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the mean of the season in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, and at Delhi, Jeypore, Indore, Malegaon, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah, and the minimum in very large excess at Rajpur and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Gujarat, Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Surat, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi and Sirsa. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Karwar (1·75"), Mangalore (1·30"), and Ratnagiri (1·05"), light to moderate showers at Surat, Goa, Calicut, Cochin and Masulipatam, and a few drops at Allahabad, Bhuj, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Bangalore, Poona, Secunderabad and Madras. The monsoon is half its average strength on the Malabar Coast and about two-thirds of its average strength between Karwar and Bombay, thereby indicating a slight increase in the monsoon since yesterday, and the probability of light to moderate showers on that coast. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states "Barometer 29·970", light east-north-east wind, cloudy, about two inches of rain, and that season up to date has been more unsettled than usual."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, July 3.

Saturday:—Pressure is decreasing everywhere. Readings are low in the North Punjab and North Behar, and high in Malabar and Ceylon. Pressure differences are greater than usual. Pressure is abnormally high over North Bombay and Central India. Winds are between west and south over the greater part of the country, but in the North Punjab and Upper Sind the direction of the south-easterly monsoon is about normal. The force is at the head of the Bay, but lighter than usual in the Bombay coast. Mean temperature is excessive, except in some stations of Assam, Lower Burma and Bombay coasts. The abnormal excess is over ten degrees in the central districts. The highest maximum is hundred and ten at Khushab. There has occurred a slight further extension of rain. Fairly general showers are reported in Burma and the West Coast districts and a few scattered showers in Assam, the Gangetic plain, Central Provinces and Madras. Tavoy and Diamond Island report over three inches, Silchar, Mangalore, Karwar, and Ratnaghiri over one inch but these are the only considerable falls.

In spite of the total absence of any further indications of the approach of the rainladen currents of the monsoon, writes a contemporary it is too early in the season yet to be giving way to despondency. Certainly appearances for the moment are as bad as they could well be, and recall the evil season of 1877, when after a few showers in early June the rains receded so that not another drop fell in Upper India until mid-October. On the other hand, there is the encouraging remembrance of 1891, when after threatening total failure the monsoon suddenly arrived in the third week of July, and lasted without a break to the end of the season. But even if fate has a repetition of this in store, and designs to make late amends for the afflictions that have been visiting the country, the harm already done by the return of the hot, dry west winds must be very considerable. In many districts the cultivators, eager to be at work again on the first moment, took immediate advantage of the late rainfall to plough and sow. All that seed must be as good as gone now, and the loss at such a time as the present is a serious one—to say nothing that every week by which the gathering of the kharif is retarded means so much more prolongation of the scarcity.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·777
Temperature of the Air	degrees 85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	75·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)...	4.4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·4
General Directions of wind	W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 244
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
year	14·41
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ss Rauenthaler, 1,813 tons, Captain G A Gramberg, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's ss Kangra, 1,473 tons, Captain J S Hutcheson, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's ss Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain P L Wadge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (20th June), with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's ss Peshawar, 2,202 tons, Captain F W Vibert, sailed on Saturday last for China, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss Naseri, 911 tons, Captain D Miller, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's ss Kola, 491 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (23d July), with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

The P and O Co's ss Hydaspes, 1912 tons, Captain T de B Lockyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (12th June) with a general cargo and one distressed seaman.

The ss Guyana, 2,370 tons, Captain F Snow, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Glasgow (31st May), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co.

The ss Orient, 1,493 tons, Captain A Valentin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon (16th June), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

The B I S N Co's ss Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Robinson, Mr A K Green, Lieut T Roche, Lieut A M Dawson, Mr Fattachand Deepchand and 65 deck.

The P and O Co's ss Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,385 tons, Captain S Barcham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (12th June) via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. R C de Terry, Mr and Mrs Goldby and 9 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Guyana s.....	Snow.....	Glasgow, May 31.
3	Peninsular s	Wheler.....	London, June 11.
	Orient s.....	Valentin	Rangoon, June 16.
4	Vadala s	Wadge	Calcutta, June 20.
	Hydaspes s.....	Lockyer	Hongkong, June 12.
	Kaiser-i-Hind s ...	Barcham	Shanghai, June 12.
	Kola s	Livingstone..	Karachi, July 2.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Naseri s	Miller	Persian Gulf.
	Rauenthaler s	Gramberg ...	Calcutta.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi.
	Kangra s.....	Hutchison ...	Calcutta, &c.
	Peshawar s	Vibert	China.

The steamer Dumra, entered for loading on Saturday last for Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 3.

For Liverpool.

Kt Companion s—73 bales wool, 6 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 18 bales wool, 31 bales goat hair, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 113 tons 44 cwts linseed cakes, The New Mofussil Co; 16 bales cotton rags, 223 bales cotton fly, David Sassoon and Co; 450 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and sons; 10 bales wool, L Bhicunchand.

For London.

Oriental s—3 bales woollen carpet, Fleming Shaw and Co; 56 bundles matting, Latham and Co; 327 cwt condiment, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 213 cwt dry ginger, P Ramjee; 260 cwt gum, M Jaffer; 68 cwt gum, H Virdhore; 301 1-2 cwt gum, S Peerbhoy Dawjee; 12 bales woollen carpets, A G Mahomed; 63 cwt deer horns, G. Mahomed; 30 cwt deer horns, 5 1-2 cwt rampatree, 2 cwt bees wax and 4 1-2 cwt cubebs, Megjee Mahomed and Co

For Newyork.

Oriental s—7 cases woollen carpet, Fleming Shaw and Co.

For Hamburg.

Florida s—100 cwt gum Volkert Brothers

For Dunkirke.

Kt. Companion s—200 cwt gum Volkart Bothers,

For Trieste.

Poseeion s—4030 cwt myrabollums W Kipps.

For Honkong.

Bisagno s—129 cwt oilbaunm, Quan Lun Esoo; 351 bales twist N B Mody and Co; 200 bales twist Yan Shun and Co; 80 cwt fennelseed, 5 cwt genda horns, 2 cwt moyes teeth, M M Essabhoy.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—72 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—30 bales piece goods, E D Sass on and Co.

Peshawar s—26 bales twist the Killick Nixon and Co. 300 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 3.

Hooper, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Muttra.

Powell, Capt, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.

Bailey, Capt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Harrison, Lt, Punjab, 33rd P I, from leave, from England.

Bruce, Lt, Punjab, R A, from leave, from England.

Hogge, Lt Col, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, from leave, from Eng'and

Williamson, Capt, Punjab, R A, from leave, from England.

Duncan, Lt, Bo, A D C to G O C Poona, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—July 3.

Birch, Lt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, off leave, to Deolali.

Hoche, Lt, Bo, 1st Wiltshire Regt, on duty, to Karachi.

Hooper, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, from leave, from Muttra.

Powell, Capt, Bengal, R E, from leave, to Roorkee.

Bailey, Capt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on duty, to Delhi.

Bruce, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, to Edwardesabad.

Harrison, Lieut, Punjab, 33rd P I, off leave, to Bannu.

Hogge, Lt Col, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, on leave, to Ferozepore.

Williamson, Capt, Punjab, R A, on duty, to Tochi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON.

COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th July, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging on the Cooperage on Tuesday the 6th instant at 7 a.m.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—July 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

461,96—Thakurdas D and C—Kara Damjee and another vs Cowasjee Eduljee Patell—Mansuklal D and J—Part heard.

387,96—Dikshit and W—Jankibai alias Bambai vs Sakharam Nilkant Latif and others—Daphtary and F—Part heard.

303,96—Wadia and G—Khimjee Mowjee vs Memon Hajee Korabim Hajee Vyadina—Ardeshir H and D.

203,95—Chalk W and S—Hangi das Tribhowandas vs Utmaram Icharam and another—M H Khan.

584,96—Tyabjee D and Co—Sunikally Fazalily vs Nuzmoo Jeswalkan and others—Postonjee R and K.

311,96—Hiralal M and M—Tillockchand Manukchand vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Wadia and G.

359,96—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal vs Hirachand Khooshal and others—Bhaishunker and K.

402,96—Magaolal and R—Hariachandra Mukund vs Luxmibai and others—Nanu and H. Edgelow and G. Tyabjee D and Co, and Dikshit and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyabjee.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

312,95—Hemming and P—Haji Meya Balloo Meya Pathan and another vs Vithal Khakal Bhat and another—F P Payri—Part heard.

651,96—Ardershir H and D—Goolabchand Munalal and others vs Aminaboo and and others—Little and Co, and Bicknell M and M.

652-96—Ardeshir H and D Jugalkishore Balkison vs Aminaboo and others—Little and Co, and Bicknell M and M.

81,97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein Samsoodin vs Goolabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.

398,95—Matubhai and J—Sitaram Luxmon and another vs Janardhan Rancho t—Payne, G and S.

549,95—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sapoon and others vs Dopabhoy Thakersee and others—Craigie L and O

903,96—Framjee M and M—Miriambi vs Ashabai and others—J C Cama, and Framjee M and M.

585,96—Janardhan and A—Framjee Muncherjee Madon vs Ramjee Mooljee and others—K J Mantri.

89,97—Manshukial D and J—Ruttonsey Muljee vs Ram Narayen Kipondath.

90,96—H ralal M and M—Karmoobai vs Jamsahoned Sulejman Luckha and another.

213,1332,96—Thakurdas D and C—Javervahoo vs Vithal las Govindjee—Payne G and S.

131,96—Muljee and R—Dayabhai Nagindas vs Narandas Culliandas and others—Craigie L and O.

578,96—Postonjee R and K—Cowasjee Shapoor Meh'a vs Lallubhoy Chaggonlal and another—Edgelow and G. and Manshuklal D and J.

275,88 Bhaishunker and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wasudeo Luxumon—Dikshit and D.

413,95—Edgelow and G—Kursondas Shamjee vs Hakim Mahomed Esmail Magonlal and it.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 29th June 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	13,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 26th June 1897 ..	2,68,900
Balance to be remitted from 27th June 1897 to 31st March 1898	10,331,100

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Gray or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Yarrington Road London, England.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 15.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the Niger Soudan Campaign, the promotions to bear date June 16, 1897:—To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, viz:—Lieut (local Major) Alfred James Arnold, 3rd Hussars, commanding the forces of the Royal Niger Company. Half pay; Lieut local Major Alfred James Arnold, 3rd Hussars, commanding the forces of the Royal Niger Company, to be Captain.

Brevet.—Captain and Brevet Major George Glencairn Cunningham, D S O, the Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt Wilkinson Dent Bird, the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt, to be Major.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Capt H P Levita retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Capt C J Briggs is seconded for service with a cavalry Brigade.

15th Hussars.—Lt Col J B S Bullen, on completion of his period of service in command of the Regiment, is placed on half pay; Major J R P Gordon to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice J B S Bullen.

Royal Artillery.—Lt Col and Brevet Col N Powlett, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on half pay. The following officers to be Lieutenant Colonels:—Majors R A C Kings, Indian Ordnance Dept, C R Challenor, vice Brevet Col R E Mundy, retired, F A Bowles, vice A J Nixon, appointed to the Staff; Lt Col H M Baker, Professor of Artillery, Artillery College, Majors W S Walford, vice Brevet Col J Bell, retired, and W F Graham, vice Brevet Col N Powlett. The following Captains to be Majors:—F M Lowe, Instructor, School of Gunnery, W E Fairholme, Staff Captain, Intelligence Dept, John Gunn, as vice G R Challenor, J H Bailey, vice W S Walford, and W Lambert, vice W F Graham, Capt H G Pelly retires on retired pay. The following officers are seconded:—Capt A G Shortt, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery, Capt F F R M'Meekan, for service on the Staff, Lieuts J W E Donaldson, for service with a Native Mountain Battery, A W Clark Kennedy, for service in the Indian Ordnance Dept, and H D O Ward, for service on the Staff. The following officers to be Captains—Capt P E Gray, from Supernumerary to the Establishment, vice E Guiness, Lieuts P D Hamilton, on the Seconded List, R H Hare, from the Seconded List, vice J H Bailey, D J Nadir, on the Seconded List, and A E Sennard, vice W Lambert. Sergt Major G W Hayward to be Riding Master with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Major R Donnelly, retired.

Coldstream Guards—Capt H G D Shute to be Major, vice D F R Dawson, promoted Lieutenant Colonel on half pay.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Sec Lieut L D Spencer University Candidate, from 16th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, vice D D Gunn, promoted.

Worcestershire Regt—Super Capt C M Edwards to be Captain, vice C C How, retired.

Hampshire Regt—Capt R I Forbs is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Gordon Highlanders—Capt E H H Gordon retires from the Service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Army Service Corps—Lt Col D Sackiving retires on retired pay.

Staff.—Brevet Col W F de H Curtis, from Lieutenant Colonel half pay Royal Artillery, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery in India with the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col F B Trinc, who has vacated that appointment; Lieut H D O Ward, R A, to be A D C to the Right Hon the Earl of Ranfurly, K C M G, Governor and Commander in Chief of New Zealand; Lieut P H G Feilden, 7th Bn the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be an extra A D C to the Right Hon the Viscount Hampden, Governor and Commander in Chief of New South Wales.

Army Chaplains Dept—The Rev E H F Jenner, B A, Chaplain to the Forces Third Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces Second Class.

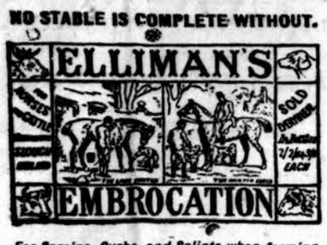
Army Medical Staff—Surg Capt W J Crofton, M B, half pay is placed on retired pay.

Army Ordnance Dept—Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Lieut R J Hamlin to be Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, with the Honorary rank of Captain.

Memoranda—Major Genl C W Duncombe is placed on retired pay; Major Gen A Harness, C B, R A, retires on retired pay; Col A D Anderson, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Major Genl vice R Alexander, Royal late Madras Artillery, retired; Qmr and Hon Lieut T F Cooper, R A, is granted the honorary rank of

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

WE have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. 3 octaves Harmonium Flutes, Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

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NEXT TO POST OFFICE, KALBADEVI ROAD

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BEWARE OF MITATIONS.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"COCOEL" "EXCOA"

In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.
'Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analytic.*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
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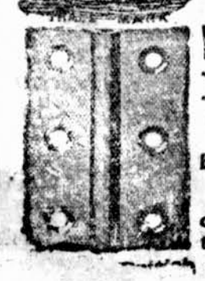
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS,
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARSENZ'S CELEBRATED 'MANDARIN' RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "E" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality. Of principal Importers and Dealers.

GOLD & Co.'s
BIRMINGHAM
ENGLAND



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Indentor can obtain same through all Ironmongers

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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THE WORLD'S RENOWNED
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
MANUFACTURED BY US
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).

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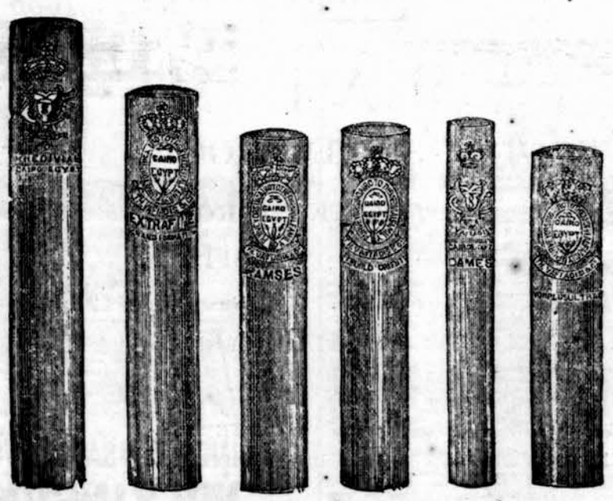
70, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.
Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.



Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-13 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-13 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and length of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us as the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
70, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

A REAL BOON TO SMOKERS.

IN commemoration of the DIAMOND JUBILEE of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS' Glorious Reign. A Reign during which, the Empire has assumed such proportions that "the SUN NEVER SETS THEREON," I have taken the liberty of introducing a New Brand of Cigarettes bearing upon them the impress of H. M. G. Majesty's countenance.

With the intention of offering to the Public something worthy of the occasion, I have decided to Manufacture these cigarettes from the

VERY FINEST QUALITY
OF
YENIDGE TURKISH TOBACCO,

and to place them on the Market at a price which shall be within the means of all. They are packed in tins of 50 cigarettes, and being distinguished by a special label, are Sold at the following rates :—

The D. J. Cigarettes per tin of 50 .....Rs. 1 8 0
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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
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Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Adelina Patti
PEARS
INVENTOR
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap

The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

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HAY'S
REGISTERED
SOLUBLE ESSENCES
ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET
ESSENCES OF GINGER LEMON ORANGE &c.
HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES
Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.
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No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can complete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post free.

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NOTICE.

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Horses! Horses!
Carriages! Carriages!

A LARGE number of Horses has remained unsold up to now, in consequence of the prevalence of Plague in Bombay. As it has now almost ceased, and as the dealers are very anxious to go to their native country, a good opportunity offers itself to intending purchasers. Amongst the Horses are, Walers, Arabs, Persians, Hiratee, Egyptian, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Polo-pony, and Remounts. Walers trained to saddle Single and Double Harness.

Carriage of all sorts for Sale and Hire.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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AS ILLUSTRATION.

RS. 27-8 Mosquito Frames, Rs. 7-8 Extra.

FOR Camp & Bungalows.

The spring mesh is the most elastic, the most durable, and simplest in the market, being made of flat V's of steel wire, they afford no harbour for dust or germs of disease, and are easily cleaned. There are 18 springs to each end and each spring is tested up to a strain of 60 lbs. All beds are fitted with the patent victex castors.

Length, 6 ft. 6 inches by 3ft. wide, by 19 inches high, 1¾ inch by 1¾ inch sides and ¾ inch cross-rails, weight about 65 lbs., all parts are Japanned best and Black.

The "Lawson Tait" Bedstead meshes are guaranteed for 14 years, and any part giving way in use during that time will be replaced free of charge by the makers.

SPECIAL PRICE, Rs. 27-8.

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"They are Treasure."
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They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard*

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HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.

REGISTERED BB

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

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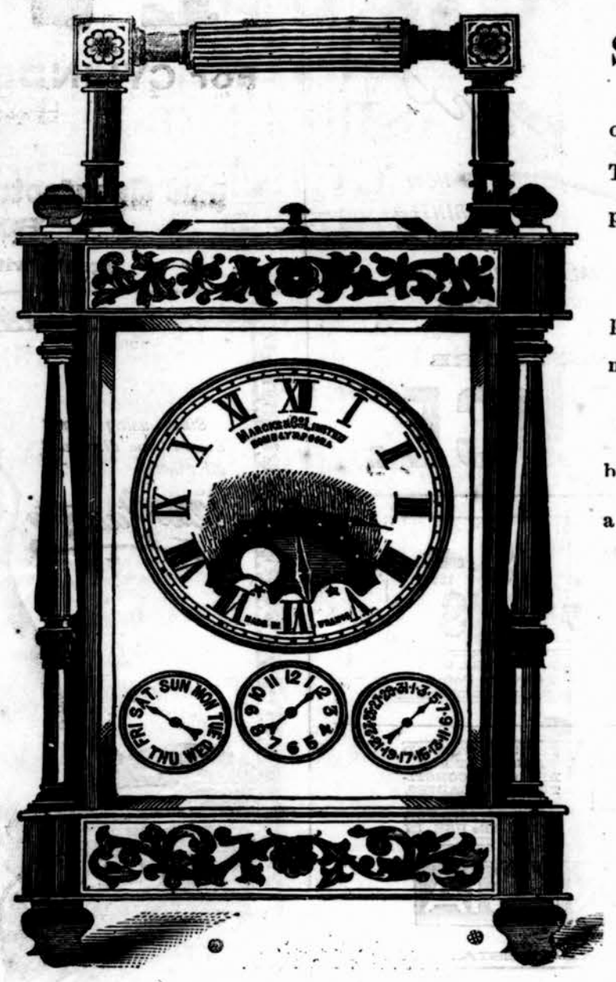

The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

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TIME PIECES (non-strikers), Rs. 35, Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

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CALENDAR with REPEATER and ALARUM, Rs. 250 and Rs. 285.

REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

CLOCK with REPEATER, CENTRE SECON and ALARUM, Rs. 200

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,

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POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¼ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MORRING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malaria fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORRING."

Price 2s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

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"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE.
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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